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MANUALS OF EMERGENCY LEGISLATION.

WAR MATERIAL SUPPLIES MANUAL,

[*5th Edition.*]

REVISED TO

DECEMBER 31st, 1919.

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COMPRISING

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EDITED BY

SIR CHARLES COOK, K.C.B.,

OF LINCOLN'S INN, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

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NOTE.

While this edition of the War Material Supplies Manual (revised to December 31, 1919) has been in preparation such alterations made since that date in the Orders as could be inserted in the text or notes have been added (February 10, 1920).

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I. Scope and Arrangement of Manual.

The plan of the Manual, the system of arrangement, and the Outline of the Legislation as to the Control of War Material Supplies which is comprised in this Introduction, are all due to the former Editor, Mr. Alexander Pulling, C.B., and it has been considered essential to adhere to Mr. Pulling's carefully devised scheme, and to preserve the valuable information supplied in his Introduction. Such alterations and additions have been made as were required in consequence of changes which have taken place between June 30th, 1919, the date of the last Edition, and December 31st, 1919, up to which date the Manual has been revised.

Certain Orders in the June Edition have been cancelled (or revoked) or suspended. The plan which has been adopted with regard to these Orders in the present Edition is stated in the Introduction to Part II. (p. 33).

The scope of this the 5th Edition of the "War Material Supplies Manual" is the same as that of the 1st Edition. It comprises the legislation in force on December 31st, 1919, relating to the Control of Supplies of "War Material" which is defined by Regulation 62 of the Defence of the Realm Regulations as including "arms, ammunition, warlike stores and equipment, and everything required for or in connection with the production thereof." This definition is identical with that contained in s. 1 (3) of the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915 (5 Geo. 5, c. 37)(a).

It seems desirable to call attention here to the Ministry of Munitions Act, 1918 (8 & 9 Geo. 5, c. 60), which extends the purposes of the Ministry of Munitions to supervision and regulation of the diversion to the production of articles required in times of peace of industries established or utilised for the production of war material.

This Edition of the Manual, like its predecessor, is divided into three parts, of which the first comprises the Regulations empowering the making of "War Material Supplies Orders"; the second, the text of all such Orders thereunder made subjecting particular articles to Requisition or Control and now (December 31st, 1919) in force; and the third, the General Orders providing for Priority of Government Contract work. The main text of the Manual is preceded by an Alphabetical Table of those Supplies which are controlled, showing which articles coming within the scope of the Manual are controlled, which Department has made the Order, &c., the date of the Order, and the page of this Manual at which it is printed. The main text is followed by a series of Appendixes.

The contents of each portion of the book are described in further detail below, where certain alterations in the system of classification of the Orders designed to facilitate reference are referred to.

(a) The full text of this and of the other Defence of the Realm Acts forms Part I of the "Defence of the Realm Manual" further referred to in Section III 2 of this Introduction.

II. Alphabetical Table of Controlled Supplies.

This Table (which immediately follows this Introduction) gives in alphabetical sequence the name of every article and commodity (other than those specified in the Explanatory Note at p. 1 as not having been viewed as " War Material Supplies,") which is (December 31st, 1919) controlled by a " War Material Supplies Order " or by a Defence of the Realm Regulation.

The Table shows which Department made the Order, the date of the Order, &c. (distinguishing Notices and general Permits from " Orders " strictly so termed), and the page of the Manual at which the full text of the Order is printed.

III. Enabling Regulations.

1. Authority for the Regulations.

Part I. of this Manual comprises those of the Defence of the Realm Regulations which confer express powers on the Admiralty, the Army Council, the Air Council, the Minister of Munitions, the Board of Trade, and the Controller of the Stationery Office of taking possession of or of regulating the manufacture, production, sale or other dealings in " war material " as above defined, and of requiring particulars and returns, or which otherwise impose restriction as to war material supplies.

The Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914 (5 Geo. 5, c. 8), s. 1, as amended by the Ministry of Munitions Order in Council, 1915 (St. R. & O., 1915, No. 580), empowers the conferment by Defence of the Realm Regulations of powers on the Admiralty, Army Council and Minister of Munitions, and also on other persons acting on His Majesty's behalf. By the Air Force (Application of Enactments) (No. 2) Order, 1918, made under s. 13 of the Air Force (Constitution) Act, 1917, the Air Council was included. No War Material Supplies Orders have been made by the Air Council.

The full text of this and of the other Defence of the Realm Acts forms Part I. of the " Defence of the Realm Manual " hereinafter further referred to.

2. Official Editions of the Complete Defence of the Realm Code.

As above stated, this Manual comprises only those of the Regulations which empower the making of War Material Supplies Orders.

The whole of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, consolidated under the authority of Regulation 64 as a single code, form Part II. of the " Defence of the Realm Manual," the latest Edition of which is revised to September 30th last. In that Manual the Regulations are accompanied by editorial notes and by the full text of both the enabling Acts and of the Departmental

Orders(a) made under the Regulations and by an analytical index to the whole of the Defence of the Realm Legislation. A revised Edition of Defence of the Realm Regulations, similarly consolidated, but without any editorial or marginal notes, is published from time to time.

3. Initiation of the Enabling Regulations.

No Regulations of the character of those included in this Manual found a place amongst the Defence of the Realm Regulations as first issued on the outbreak of War (Manual of Emergency Legislation, pp. 146-151). Legislation of this character was initiated by the introduction into the Code in November, 1914, of regulations empowering the Admiralty and the Army Council to requisition the output of, and to take possession of, ammunition factories. These 1914 provisions, as subsequently amplified, form Regulations 7 and 8 of the present Code (pp. 8, 9 of this Manual). By a series of Amending Orders in Council the other Regulations printed in Part I. hereof have been gradually built up. The power to prohibit dealings in war material (Regulation 30A, p. 13) dates from September, 1915, and the general Requisition power (Regulation 2B, p. 3) from February, 1916. The Board of Trade's powers as to articles of commerce (pp. 18-27) were first conferred in November, 1916, and those of the Controller of the Stationery Office (pp. 27-32), on March 1st, 1918.

IV. War Material Supplies Orders.

1. Classification of the Orders.

The full text of such of the "War Material Supplies Orders" made under the Enabling Regulations as are now in force forms Part II. of this Manual. In former editions the orders were printed in 13 Groups according to the character of the supplies, the longer Groups being sub-divided. Although the number of the Orders is now comparatively small this arrangement has been retained, with some necessary omissions, for convenience of reference and to indicate which of the Orders have been revoked since the last edition. A list of the Groups is given p. 35. The Orders are printed in sequence of their dates.

(a) The September 30th, 1919, Edition of the Defence of the Realm Manual does not contain the text of the following Classes of Orders under the Regulations which are given in full form in the undermentioned Manuals :—

(i) War Material Supplies Orders, which are printed at length in this "War Material Supplies Manual";

(ii) Food Controller's Orders and Orders of the Local Government Board and Secretary for Scotland, &c., relative thereto, which are printed at length in the Manual entitled "Food Supply Manual". The last published edition covered all such Orders to July 31st, 1918; a Supplement carried the work on to December 31st, 1918, and a Second Supplement to May 10th, 1919.

(iii) Food Production Orders of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, the Board of Agriculture for Scotland, and the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. All such Orders in force on January 31st, 1918, are printed in Parts IV, V, and VI and the Addenda to the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual."

(iv) "Securities" Orders made by the Treasury.

2. Order-making Departments.

Except as regards a few special matters the control of which is assigned to a single Department, the powers conferred by the Enabling Regulations are on the whole concurrent, *i.e.*, they enable any one of the Departments in whom they vest powers to exercise the same. But, by arrangement between the offices, one Department takes control of, and makes the orders as to, a particular class of supplies.

The general scheme of distribution between the Departments is indicated by the "Alphabetical Table of Controlled Supplies" which follows this Introduction and to which the reader is referred in the case of any particular article in which he is interested.

3. General Character of the Orders.

The "War Material Supplies Orders" were directed to 4 classes of objects:—

(1) Controlling **Dealings** and in that connection, taking possession of supplies, restricting use, and fixing maximum prices.
(2) Controlling **Manufacture.**
(3) Restricting **Movement.**
(4) Requiring **Returns.**

Certain Orders of the first of these classes declare various kinds of supplies to be "War Material" within Regulation 30A (p. 13), and thereby prohibit all dealings in, or offers or negotiations to deal in, the same without a permit. Orders under other of the enabling Regulations impose other restrictions. Amongst the Orders under Regulation 30A were those relating to Steel Supplies. These and the Amending Orders and Notices and Permits have all been suspended.

4. Application to the United Kingdom or otherwise of the Orders.

The Enabling Regulations, unless extended with or without adaptations to the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, apply to the whole United Kingdom, *i.e.*, to England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, and only thereto, and the War Material Supplies Orders have the like application.

Certain of the Regulations have been by Order in Council applied to Jersey and to the Bailiwick of Guernsey which comprises the remainder of the Channel Islands, and numerous Orders in Council (all of which are printed as Statutory Rules and Orders) have been made under the Isle of Man War Legislation Act, 1914, applying certain of the Regulations with or without adaptations to that Isle.

It would seem that a War Material Supplies Order applies in the absence of a provision restricting its application throughout

the same territorial area as that to which the enabling power extended when the Order was made. Certain of the Orders are specifically expressed to apply only to certain parts of the United Kingdom

5. Proof, Construction, and Citation of the Orders.

Proof of Regulations and Orders.—The Documentary Evidence Acts, as applied to the Minister of Munitions by s. 18 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 54), and to the Army Council by s. 5 of the Evidence (Amendment) Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 94), provide that *primâ facie* evidence of Defence of the Realm Regulations and of "War Material Supplies Orders" (*i.e.*, Orders of the Admiralty, Army Council, Minister of Munitions and Board of Trade made under the powers conferred by such Regulations) may be given in all courts and legal proceedings in all or any of three ways, viz.:—

(1) By the production of a copy of the "Gazette" purporting to contain such Regulations or War Material Supplies Orders.

In Part II. of this Manual, which comprises the full text of all the War Material Supplies Orders in force (December 31st, 1919) a note is inserted at the end of each Order, referring to the copy of the "Gazette" containing the same.

(2) By the production of a copy of the Defence of the Realm Regulations or of a "War Material Supplies Order," purporting to be printed under the "Authority of His Majesty's Stationery Office."

This Manual is printed under that Authority, and the "War Material Supplies Orders," &c., as therein printed in full, are evidence accordingly.

This Manual advisedly contains only those portions of the Defence of the Realm Regulations which empower the making of War Material Supplies Orders and those portions are printed in Part I. hereof not in the form in which they appear in the general Consolidated Defence of the Realm Code, but in the form they appear to assume as applied to and empowering the Departments who make the said War Material Supplies Orders. Where it is required to put the Defence of the Realm Code in evidence recourse should be had to the official copies of the revised consolidated Code which is issued from time to time.

(3) By the production of a copy or extract of the Defence of the Realm Regulations purporting to be certified to be true by the Clerk of the Privy Council or by any Privy Councillor or of a War Material Supplies Order purporting to be certified to be true in the case of:—

An Admiralty Order, by any Lord of the Admiralty or either of the Secretaries of the Admiralty:

An Army Council Order, by two members of the Army Council, or the Secretary to the Army Council, or any person authorised by the Army Council to act on their behalf:

An Order of the Minister of Munitions, by the Minister or a Secretary of the Ministry or any person authorised by the Minister to act on his behalf:

A Board of Trade Order, by any Member, or any Secretary or Assistant Secretary of the Board of Trade.

Construction of Regulations and Orders.—Regulation 63 of the Defence of the Realm Regulations (p. 162) applies the Interpretation Act, 1889, for the purpose of the interpretation of the Regulations and of all Orders thereunder.

The effect of this Regulation would appear to be that:—

(1) In the **Regulations themselves** all expressions defined by the Interpretation Act (52 & 53 Vict. c. 63), though not occurring in the Defence of the Realm Acts have the respective meanings so given to them and all the rules of construction laid down by that Act for the construction of Acts of Parliament apply to the construction of the Regulations;

(2) In an **Order under the Regulations** expressions occurring both in the Order and in the empowering Regulations have the same meaning as they have in the empowering Regulations (*see* s. 31 of the Interpretation Act);

(3) But both as regards the **Regulations** and the **Orders thereunder** such interpretation is excluded by anything in the Regulation or Order importing "a contrary intention." (*See* the provision to this effect which occurs throughout the Interpretation Act.)

Citation of Regulations and Orders.—The Regulations may be cited as the "Defence of the Realm Regulations," and any reference in any document to them by that short title, or to them as the "Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914," or to any of them, is unless the context otherwise requires to be construed as a reference to the Regulations as amended by any Order in Council for the time being in force (*see* Regulation 65, p. 163).

Very few of the "War Material Supplies Orders" made by the Admiralty, the Army Council, or the Minister of Munitions, before the early part of 1918, contained a clause conferring a short title on the Order, and there was therefore no means in the case of an Amending Order or otherwise of simple and convenient reference. Such means of reference was provided by three "Citation of War Material Supplies Orders," made by the Admiralty, the Army Council, and the Minister of Munitions respectively. Those three Orders, which were printed in full as Section 3 of Appendix IV. (pp. 234-245) of the June, 1919, edition of this Manual, provide for the citation by a short

title of such of the War Material Supplies Orders as did not contain a Clause so providing and were made by the Admiralty up to January 5, 1918, by the Army Council up to April 13, 1918, and by the Minister of Munitions up to April 26, 1918. Each of the Orders as printed or mentioned in Part II. of this Manual on which a short title has been so conferred by these Citation Orders is accompanied by a footnote referring to the said Appendix IV. containing the Authority for such short title. Most of the Orders to which short titles have been given in this manner have been revoked or suspended.

The Board of Trade Orders have generally contained a clause providing for the citation of the Order by a short title.

6. Trial and Punishment of Contraventions of the Orders.

Contraventions of "War Material Supplies Orders" and of the Defence of the Realm Regulations enabling the making of the same, are triable in one of three modes, *viz.*:—

1. By Court-martial;
2. By a Civil Court with a Jury;
3. By a Court of Summary Jurisdiction;

and Regulation 56 provides which of these three classes of tribunals is to be the court for trial of each class of offences.

Certain of the Regulations declare a contravention of the same or of Orders thereunder to be a "summary offence" and Regulation 56 (2) provides that a person alleged to be guilty of an offence so declared to be a "summary offence" shall (if not subject to the Naval Discipline Act or to Military Law) be tried by a court of summary jurisdiction and not otherwise.

A contravention of Regulations 2B, 2D, 2E, 8, 8A, 15C, 30A or the now revoked 30B (pp. 3-14, which confer concurrent powers on the Admiralty, Army Council, Air Council and Minister of Munitions) or of an Order of any one of those Departments thereunder, and the improper disclosure of information as to an invention or process under Reg. 8CC (p. 11) are "offences" and therefore not being declared to be a "summary offence" may fall to be tried either by a Court of summary jurisdiction, or by a court-martial, or by a civil court with a jury as the designated authority may decide.

A contravention of Regulation 30C (p. 14) or of Regulations 2F, 2G, 2GG, or 15A (pp. 18-21, 27), which confer powers on the Board of Trade, or of Regulations 2B, 2BB, 7, 8, 8A and 15C in the form in which as adapted by Treasury Order they confer powers on the Controller of the Stationery Office (pp. 27-32) or of a War Material Supplies Order made under such powers, constitutes a "summary offence" and if the contravention is by a person not subject to the Naval Discipline Act or to military law is triable only by a Court of Summary Jurisdiction.

The general provisions as to Trial and Punishment of Offences are comprised in Regulations 56 to 58D of the Defence of the Realm Regulations which as amended are issued from time to

time as a single Consolidated Code as mentioned in Section III. 2 of this Introduction.

Many of the contraventions of War Material Supplies Orders are in fact prosecuted before Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, and in view of the modifications of the ordinary Summary Jurisdiction Acts which is effected by the Regulations the more salient features of the provisions applying to the summary prosecution of such contraventions may conveniently be stated as follows:—

(i) Forum.—The question of how an offence *not* declared to be a summary offence shall be tried is determined as provided by Regulation 56.

(ii) Venue.—The "determining place" may be taken as either that at which the offence was committed, or that in which the offender may be (Reg. 58).

(iii) Who May Prosecute.—In England and Ireland an offence may not (without the consent of the Attorney-General) be prosecuted summarily except by certain official persons (Reg. 56 (11)). In Scotland all prosecutions in the Sheriff Court (which is the court for the trial of summary offences) (Reg. 58) proceed at the instance of, and are conducted by, the procurator-fiscal.

(iv) Limitation of Time for Prosecutions.—A contravention may be prosecuted notwithstanding it took place more than six months before the institution of the proceedings (Reg. 56 (5)). The effect of this provision is to exclude the operation of s. 11 of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1848.

(v) Claim to Trial by Jury.—This cannot, notwithstanding s. 17 of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879, be claimed in a case triable summarily (Reg. 58).

(vi) Hearing in Camerâ.—On the application of the prosecution the public may be excluded from the hearing; but the sentence must be passed in public (Reg. 58).

(vii) Punishment.—The maximum sentence may be six months' imprisonment with or without hard labour and a fine of £100 and forfeiture of any goods in respect of which the offence was committed (Reg. 58).

(viii) Appeals.—An appeal from a summary conviction lies—

(*a*) *In England or Wales* to quarter sessions, or to the High Court (*i.e.*, to a Divisional Court of the King's Bench Division) by special case on the ground that the conviction is erroneous in point of law, or is in excess of jurisdiction (42 & 43 Vict. c. 49. s. 33); but an appeal by special case is an abandonment of the right of appeal to quarter sessions "finally and conclusively and to all intents and purposes" (20 & 21 Vict. c. 43, s. 14). The decision of quarter sessions in the one case and the Divisional Court in the other is final and conclusive.

(*b*) *In Scotland* by stated case to the High Court of Justiciary (8 Edw. 7, c. 65, ss. 60-76) or by "any other competent mode of appeal," *see* s. 76 of that Act. There is no appeal "on the merits" in any case nor any further appeal from the High Court of Justiciary.

(*c*) *In Ireland* to quarter sessions or by special case on point of law to the High Court.

7. Effect on Contracts of the Orders.

Those provisions of the Defence of the Realm and Courts (Emergency Powers) Acts which relate to this subject are printed in Appendix III. (pp. 157-159) of this Manual.

They may be thus briefly stated in outline:—

1. Compliance with requirement of War Material Supplies Order or Enabling Regulation a Good Defence to action for Non-Fulfilment of Contract.—It is a good defence to proceedings for the non-fulfilment of a contract that the defendant—

(*a*) was under the necessity of complying with a requirement, restriction, or regulation of the **Admiralty, Army Council or Minister of Munitions** under the Defence of the Realm Regulations (5 *Geo.* 5, *c.* 37, *s.* 1 (2), *p.* 158); or

(*b*) complied with any such requirement, &c., regulation, order, restriction, direction or advice imposed or given in connection with the present war by **any Government Department** (7 & 8 *Geo.* 5, *c.* 25, *s.* 3, *p.* 159).

The last named provision does not apply to contracts of tenancy, as to relief from liability arising under which *see* 7 & 8 Geo. 5, c. 25, s. 2, which is printed at p. 444 of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual."

2. Powers of Court to Suspend or Annul Contract.—Where on the application of **any party** to **any contract** the Court is satisfied that owing to any restriction imposed by or under the Defence of the Realm Regulations any term of a contract cannot be enforced without serious hardship the Court can suspend or annul the contract on such conditions as it thinks fit (7 & 8 *Geo.* 5, c. 25, *s.* 1 (2) (3), pp. 157-159).

3. Abrogation of Contracts by Board of Trade Order.—An Order of the Board of Trade, or an Order of the Army Council as to road material, may direct that all contracts or any class of contracts, or any special contract, affected by the order shall be abrogated, or shall remain in force notwithstanding anything in the order but subject to any exceptions or modifications for which provision may be made by the order. (*Defence of the Realm Regulations* 2J (3), *p.* 23, *as applied to the Army Council as regards road material by Regulation* 9GG (5).)

Art. 2 of the Coal Transport Order, 1917 (Defence of the Realm Manual, September, 1919, p. 222), and Art. 2 of the Wholesale Coal Prices Order, 1917 (ibid. p. 205), provide for the abrogation of certain contracts for the sale of coal.

It is to be noted that Regulation 2BB (p. 5) empowers the Admiralty, Army Council or Minister of Munitions to vary the terms of certain sub-contracts.

It may be also mentioned that by 7 & 8 Geo. 5, c. 25, s. 9 (p. 159) a Member of the House of Commons is relieved from disqualification as to sitting or voting by reason of any contract or agreement he may enter into as to the price to be paid to him for any property of his which may be requisitioned or taken over under a "War Material Supplies Order."

V. Priority of Government Contract Work.

Regulation 8A (p. 9) empowers the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or Minister of Munitions to give directions regulating the priority to be given to work at any factory, workshop or other premises.

The Priority of Work Order (printed in Part III., p. 127, of this Manual) divides all work, and orders for work or materials, in a large number of specified trades and industries into 9 classes and gives priority over other work, first to "Government War Contracts," "Certified War Work," and Merchant Shipping Work certified to be Munitions Work, and secondly to certain special contracts or orders. This Order has been practically suspended (p. 132).

Regulation 2D (p. 6) empowers the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or Minister of Munitions after consultation with the Board of Trade to give directions for securing precedence for orders for the supply of coal or coke in accordance with their national importance.

VI. Imports and Exports.

Appendix II. to this Manual contains a general statement of the conditions as to trading with certain countries as in December, 1919. A list of Prohibited Exports is given as on Jan. 30, 1920.

VII. Transport, Storage and Distribution of War Material.

The body of this Manual is restricted to the Regulations and Orders controlling dealings, &c., in and maximum prices of war material, but it may be convenient to give in brief outline the war emergency provisions relating to transport, storage and the like.

In reference to these provisions it should be borne in mind that the Ministry of Transport Act, 1919 (9 & 10 Geo. 5, c. 50) s. 2 (1) transferred to the Minister of Transport (as from a date to be determined by Order in Council) all powers and duties of any Government Department in relation to—

(*a*) railways;
(*b*) light railways;
(*c*) tramways;

(*d*) canals, waterways, and inland navigations;
(*e*) roads, bridges and ferries, and vehicles and traffic thereon;
(*f*) harbours, docks and piers;

with power by Order in Council to make exception or provide for joint exercise of powers and duties with any other Government Department.

An Order in Council of September 22nd, 1919 (St. R. & O., 1919, No. 1440) determined the date of the transfer to be September 23rd, 1919, and made exceptions as to certain powers and duties of the Board of Trade set out in a Schedule.

1. Transport, Storage, &c.

Regulation 34A of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, which empowered the Admiralty, Army Council, or Air Council or Minister of Munitions to require services for the storage, cooling, transport or distribution of any war material, was revoked by Order in Council, June 14th, 1919.

Regulation 2c (p. 16 of this Manual) confers powers as to the transport and storage of felled timber, and Regulation 34 provides as to the construction of premises in which petroleum and other inflammable liquids are stored. Regulation 2AA empowers the Board of Trade to take possession of land and construct works for increasing coal transport facilities.

2. Control of Means of Transport.

As to the various means of transport it is to be borne in mind that railways, light railways, tramways, highways, canals, and shipping are all now liable to Government control.

The railways of the whole United Kingdom (as regards Great Britain on the outbreak of the war and as regards Ireland in December, 1916) were taken possession of in pursuance of the Regulation of the Forces Act, 1871.

Control over the other "ways of communication" is bestowed by Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Under Regulation 7BBB the Board of Trade can take possession of the permanent way of any light railway or tramway.

The Board of Trade can by order as regards railways generally or any particular railway or part of a railway:—

restrict or prohibit classes of traffic (*Reg.* 7B (1) (*d*));
authorise the company to refuse to carry goods by rail when other means of transport exist (*Reg.* 7B (1) (*k*)).

The same Board can by order prohibit the carriage of goods of any class by road and prescribe the radius within which they may be so carried (*Reg.* 2JJJ (1) (*c*)).

Under Regulation 9H the Board of Trade can take possession of any canal, and thereunder they have by Orders printed in the "Defence of the Realm Manual" taken possession of certain

non-railway owned canals: all railway owned canals in the United Kingdom passed into the Board's control with their respective railways.

The Coal Transport Order, 1917 (Defence of the Realm Manual, September, 1919, p. 221), empowers the Board of Trade to place restrictions on the transport of coal.

3. Increase or Limitation of Transport Charges.

Carriage of merchandise by Sea between Great Britain and Ireland.—The Board of Trade may by order authorise an increase beyond the statutory maxima of the charges for carrying goods between Great Britain and Ireland (*Reg.* 7BB).

The Through Rates (Great Britain and Ireland) Order, 1917 (printed in Part III., p. 302 of the September, 1919, Edition of the "Defence of the Realm Manual") and further Orders of April 26th, 1918, and June 1st, 1918 (pp. 303 and 304 of the same Manual), authorise the following **increased** charges (to be allocated to the sea portion of the journey):—

	Per ton. s.	d.
On goods and minerals	15	0
	Per head. s.	d.
On horses, mules and other beasts of burden ...	15	0
On cattle and calves	7	6
On pigs, sheep and goats	3	0
On lambs and other small animals	1	6

Rates for Freight.—Regulation 39BBB empowers the Shipping Controller by order to fix the rates (maxima or minima) to be charged for freight. The Limitation of Freights (Coastwise Trade) Order, 1918, and the Amendment Order of April 4, 1919, (pp. 376, 384 of the "Defence of the Realm Manual," September, 1919), fix the rate of freight for coal and various commodities carried between ports in the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands and for coal, &c., between ports on the West Coast of Great Britain and Ireland and for cement carried between various ports in the United Kingdom.

Harbour or Dock Rates.—The Board of Trade were empowered to authorise by order any harbour or dock undertakers to increase their rates, dues or charges beyond the statutory maxima (*Reg* 39BB). This power has been transferred to the Ministry of Transport.

Numerous orders have been made under this power: they are all printed as St. R. & O., and a detailed list of those in force (September 30, 1919) is printed in Part III., pp. 474-477 of the September, 1919, Edition of the "Defence of the Realm Manual."

Carriage by Road.—The Board of Trade were empowered by order to prescribe the rates at which horses and vehicles may be hired for road transport (*Reg.* 2JJJ (1) (*h*)).

VIII. Control of Mines and Petroleum Boring.

1. Coal Mines.

Regulation 9G of the Defence of the Realm Regulations empowers the Board of Trade to take, by Order, possession of any coal mines. In pursuance of this power the Board of Trade have issued two Orders both of which are printed in Part III. (pp. 407, 408) of the September, 1919, Edition of the "Defence of the Realm Manual," by the first of which they took possession of the South Wales Coalfield and by the second of all other coal mines in the United Kingdom. Notwithstanding the State Control thus established owners and managers remain liable to the provisions of the Coal Mines Acts which apply not only to coal mines but also to those of stratified ironstone, shale, and fireclay.

Under Regulation 9GGG the Board of Trade could take possession of coal seams adjacent to mines and get coal therefrom, but by Order in Council of November 25, 1918, no further action is to be taken under this Regulation.

2. Metalliferous Mines.

Regulation 9GG empowers the Minister of Munitions to take possession of any metalliferous mines or quarries. This power extends to mines of stratified ironstone, shale, or fireclay, which though not "coal mines" are within the Coal Mines Acts. Regulation 9GG (5) confers on the Army Council, so far as regards road stone quarries, like powers to those of the said Minister.

3. Petroleum Boring.

Regulation 2AAA (p. 43 of the September, 1919, Edition of the "Defence of the Realm Manual"), (made by Order in Council of Jan. 16, 1918) which empowered persons authorised by the Board of Trade or the Minister of Munitions, but no others, to search or bore for and get "petroleum" as thereby defined and for that purpose to enter on and take possession of any land and sink wells and construct works, remains unrevoked, but the subject of the Regulation was subsequently dealt with by the Petroleum (Production) Act, 1918 (8 and 9 Geo. 5, c. 52), passed Nov. 21, 1918, which contains similar but not identical provisions.

IX. Factory Act Legislation.

Administration of Factory and Workshop Acts.—Under the ordinary pre-war legislation the Acts relating to factories and workshops are administered by the Home Office, and those Acts apply, save so far as the Secretary of State exempts particular factories therefrom by Order under Regulation 6A of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, to every factory and workshop.

The Factory and Workshop Acts were consolidated in 1901 (1 Edw. 7, c. 22). That 1901 Act and its amendments confer extensive Order-making powers on the Secretary of State, the Orders made under such powers applying, modifying, or extending the provisions of the Acts. All such Orders are printed and purchasable as Statutory Rules and Orders, and detailed references to all such Orders as in force on December 31, 1915, are given at pp. 258-270 of the "Index to Statutory Rules and Orders in force December 31, 1915." Since the date of the previous Edition of this Manual Regulations have been made (April 26, 1919) by the Secretary of State under s. 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (as to Dangerous and Unhealthy Industries), with regard to the crushing and other processes dealing with Refractory materials. (St. R. & O., 1919, No. 514.) Since the end of 1915 various Orders have been made by the Secretary of State in pursuance of s. 7 (1) of the Police, Factories, &c. (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1916 (6 & 7 Geo. 5, c. 31), for securing the welfare of workers.

Those Orders provide for the supply of drinking water in all factories. &c., in which more than 25 persons are employed (St. R. & O., 1917, No. 1068), for the welfare of employees in tinplate and terneplate factories (St. R. & O., 1917, No. 1035), in factories in which bichromate of potassium or sodium is used in tanning by the "two-bath" process (St. R. & O., 1918, No. 368), in factories in which bichromate of potassium or sodium is used in dyeing other than job-dyeing (St. R. & O., 1918, No. 369) and in factories in which the manufacture of glass bottles or pressed glass articles is carried on (St. R. & O., 1918, No. 558), for ambulance and first-aid arrangements at blast furnaces, copper mills, iron mills. foundries, and metal works (St. R. & O., 1917, No. 1067), for facilities for sitting for female workers employed in turning or machining shells (St. R. & O., 1918, No. 824), and for ambulance and first-aid arrangements at saw mills and factories of wood manufactures (St. R. & O., 1918, No. 1489). Orders have also been made (July 21 and August 15, 1919) for securing the welfare of the workers employed in oil-cake mills and in fruit-preserving factories (St. R. & O., 1919, No. 959 and No. 1136). Rules under sub-section (6) of the same s. 7 (St. R. & O., 1917, No. 742) provide for the hearing by referees of objections to the making of such welfare Orders.

X. Explosives Act Legislation.

The manufacturing, keeping, selling, carrying and importing of explosive substances is controlled by the Explosives Act, 1875 (38 & 39 Vict., c. 17), and Orders in Council and Secretary of State's Orders thereunder. All such Orders are printed and purchasable as Statutory Rules and Orders. An analytical table showing the purport of each Order and the enabling power as in force on December 31, 1915, forms pp. 253-257 of the "Index to Statutory Powers and Rules and Orders in force December 31, 1915." Since that date Art. 2 of the Order in Council of March 27, 1905, exempting picric acid from certain restrictions

has been revoked (St. R. & O., 1917, No. 704), the Order in Council of June 11th, 1910, exempting tri-nitro-toluol from certain restrictions has also been revoked (St. R. & O., 1917, No. 898), and an Order in Council (June 25, 1919) has been made exempting di-nitro-phenol under certain conditions from the provisions of the Act. (St. R. & O., 1919, No. 880.)

XI. Non-Ferrous Metal Industry Act and Rules.

1. Initiation of the Legislation.

The Non-Ferrous Metal Industry Bill was introduced in the House of Commons on November 12th, 1917 (99 H.C. Deb. 5s. 39). After debates (100 H.C. Deb. 5s., 165-207: 1019-1135) it received 2nd reading, and after discussion in Committee of that House (100 H.C. Deb. 5s., 1824-1889; 101, 146-272, 335-460, 1007-1085) it was read a third time and passed. The Bill was also debated in the House of Lords (28 H.L. Deb. 5s., 250-276). On February 6th, 1918, it received the Royal Assent.

2. The Act.

The Non-Ferrous Metal Industry Act, 1918 (7 & 8 Geo. 5, c. 67) which forms section 1 of Appendix I. (pp. 133-139) to this Manual prohibits as from August 6th, 1918, dealings without a licence from the Board of Trade in certain specified metals or metallic ores or in any others to which it may be extended by Board of Trade Order.

3. Rules under the Act.

The Rules made by the Board of Trade under s. 6 of the Act form section 2 of the same Appendix I. (pp. 139-142). They exclude from the restrictions of the Act wholesale dealings in quantities below certain limits and provide as to the grant of and the fee for the licences to be issued by the Board.

Rules of the Supreme Court (printed as section 3 of the same Appendix, pp. 143-145, provide for the determination of questions as to the businesses to which the Act applies, &c., by a Divisional Court of the King's Bench Division of the High Court in England: from that Court there is no appeal.

No corresponding Rules have been made as to the decision of questions by the Court of Session as regards Scotland or by a Divisional Court of the King's Bench Division in Ireland.

XII. Termination of the Present War.

The power of making Regulations was expressed to be "during the continuance of the present war." (Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, 5 Geo. 5, c. 8, s. 1.) The date of the termination of the present war is to be declared by Order in Council and is to be "as nearly as may be the date of the exchange or

deposit of ratifications of the treaty or treaties of peace," but some earlier date may be fixed for the termination of powers conferred on any Government Department or any officer of any Government Department exercisable during the continuance of the present war. A different date may also be declared for the termination of the war with any particular State. (Termination of the Present War (Definition) Act, 1918, 8 & 9 Geo. 5, c. 59.) This Act has been extended to the Isle of Man, with modifications, by Order in Council of June 25, 1919 (St. R. & O., 1919, No. 882).

It is understood that the date of ratification indicated in the Act is that on which the Peace Treaty with the last of the Enemy Powers comes into operation.

By an Order in Council of February 9, 1920 (London Gazette, Feb. 10, 1920), made "before declaring the date which is to be treated as the date of the termination of the present war," it is ordered that January 10, 1920, shall be treated as the date of the termination of the war with Germany.

ALPHABETICAL TABLE OF WAR MATERIAL SUPPLIES WHICH ARE, DECEMBER 31ST, 1919, SUBJECTED TO CONTROL BY REGULATION AND ORDER.

Part II. of this the "War Material Supplies Manual" contains the full text of all the published "War Material Supplies" Orders in force, December 31st, 1919.

For the purposes of this Manual the following classes of Orders have **not** been treated as "War Material Supplies" Orders and are therefore **not** included herein:—

(1) Orders of the **Food Controller**: all such Orders in force, or about to be in force, on July 31st, 1918, are printed in the edition of that date of the "Food Supply Manual." A supplement has carried on the work to December 31st, 1918, and a second supplement to May 10th, 1919.

(2) Orders of the Board of Trade as to **Coal**. Some of these come within the description of War Material Supplies Orders, but they have not been set out in this volume as all the Coal Orders are included in the Defence of the Realm Manual, September, 1919.

This Table shows what articles coming within the scope of this Manual are now (December 31st, 1919) subject to requisition or control, or in which dealings are regulated by such Orders, &c., which Department has made the Order, &c.; the date of such Order, &c., and the page on which it is printed in this Manual.

This Table also shows those metals and ores the unauthorised possession of which is a contravention of Regulation 30c (p. 14).

Besides the restrictions imposed on dealings in War Material Supplies by the Orders, &c., specified in this Table, there are certain restrictions on the Import and Export of such articles.

The subject of Imports and Exports is dealt with in Appendix II. to this Manual (pp. 146-156).

Note :—In the Table the following abbreviations are employed :—

A ... ... Admiralty. M ... Ministry of Munitions.
B ... ... Board of Trade. W.O. ... War Office.

Article.	Department.	Date of Order, Notice,* or Permit.**	Page.
A			
Alloys used in Manufacture of High Speed Steel.	—	Regulation 30c	14
Amatol	W.O.	*Feb. 12, 1918	38
Ammonal	W.O.	*June 16, 1916	37
Ammonia, Perchlorate of	W.O.	*June 16, 1916	37
Ammunition	W.O.	Sept. 24, 1915	36
		*June 16, 1916	36
		Sept. 4, 1917	38
Arms	W.O.	Sept. 24, 1915	36
		*June 16, 1916	36
		Sept. 4, 1917	38
		*Oct. 1, 1918	39
Awls	W.O.	Feb. 19, 1917	94
B.			
Ballistite	W.O.	*June 16, 1916	37
Basils. *See* "Sheep Skins."			
Bellite	W.O.	*June 16, 1916	37
Blastine	W.O.	*June 16, 1916	37
Bombs	W.O.	*June 16, 1916	36
Boot & Saddlery Stitching Needles	W.O.	Feb. 19, 1917	94
Boots	W.O.	Sept. 19, 1918	90
		**Oct. 14, 1918	93
Buffalo Hides	W.O.	Nov. 8, 1916	87
Bull Hides. *See* "Cow, Bull and Ox Hides."			
C.			
Calf Hides. *See* "Cow, Bull and Ox Hides."			
Cape Sheep Skins. *See* "Sheep Skins or Pelts, Imported."			
Cartridges...	W.O.	*June 16, 1916	37

Note.—A single asterisk (*) prefixed to a date shows that the document referred to is a "Notice": two asterisks (**) so prefixed show that the document referred to is a "Permit" as distinguished from an Order strictly so termed.

Article.	Department.	Date of Order, Notice,* or Permit.**	Page.
"Casualty" Hides. *See* also "Hides."	W.O.	Dec. 28, 1917	77
		June 20, 1918	80
		July 2, 1918	81
		Nov. 25, 1918	83
Cavalry Swords	W.O.	*June 16, 1916	36
"Chance" Hides. *See also* "Hides."	W.O.	Dec. 28, 1917	77
		Nov. 25, 1918	83
Clinical Thermometers	M.	Oct. 11, 1918	102
Clippings of Woollen and Worsted Material.	W.O.	*Nov. 21, 1916	121
		Nov. 24, 1916	122
Cloth. *See* "Wool"; "Worsted."			
Coal. *See* Defence of the Realm Manual, March 31, 1919.			98
Cobalt	—	Regulation 30c	14
Colliery Wagons	B.	Sept. 6, 1917	96
Colonial Wool	W.O.	Dec. 9, 1916	123
Cordite	W.O.	*June 16, 1916	37
Cotton (raw) ... ... C‡	B.	July 20, 1918	105
Cotton Industries	W.O.	Dec. 22, 1916	107
Cow, Bull and Ox Hides, Domestic (As to hides generally *see* "Hides.")	W.O.	Nov. 8, 1916	87
		Dec. 28, 1917	77
		Dec. 29, 1917	85
		March 2, 1918	86
		Nov. 25, 1918	83
Cow, Bull and Ox Hides, Imported (As to hides generally *see* "Hides.")	W.O.	Nov. 8, 1916	87
Cuttings of Woollen and Worsted Material.	W.O.	*Nov. 21, 1916	121
		Nov. 24, 1916	122
D.			
Detonators	W.O.	*June 16, 1916	36
		*Oct. 1, 1918	39
E.			
Explosives, Military	W.O.	Sept. 24, 1915	36
		*June 16, 1916	36
		Sept. 4, 1917	38

Note.—A single asterisk (*) prefixed to a date shows that the document referred to is a "Notice": two asterisks (**) so prefixed show that the document referred to is a "Permit" as distinguished from an Order strictly so termed.

C‡ Cancelled except as to Egyptian Cotton.

Article.		Department.	Date of Order, Notice,* or Permit.**	Page.
F.				
Ferro-alloys		—	Regulation 30c	14
Fibre, Maguey	‖	W.O.	April 18, 1917	118
			March 6, 1919	118
Flax, Home Grown—				
Irish Crop		M.	May 23, 1919	111
			Nov. 21, 1919	112
			Dec. 2, 1919	113
U.K. Crop generally		W.O.	Dec. 27, 1917	114
			April 13, 1918	109
		M.	May 17, 1918	115
			May 23, 1919	111
Flax, Imported		W.O.	Dec. 27, 1917	114
			Jan. 30, 1919	110
Flax Seed, Ireland (suspended) ...		W.O.	June 18, 1918	117
			Sept. 20, 1918	117
			Sept. 20, 1918	117
Flax Straw, Ireland		M.	May 17, 1918	115
Forage. *See also* Index, p. 166 ...		W.O.	May 2, 1918	40
	C‡		July 30, 1918	42
			Aug. 13, 1918	47
			Aug. 20, 1918	50
	C‡		Aug. 21, 1918	54
			Aug. 22, 1918	59
			Aug. 27, 1918	60
			Sept. 2, 1918	61
			Oct. 25, 1918	64
		B.	Nov. 19, 1918	65
		W.O.	Jan. 7, 1919	67
			Jan. 23, 1919 (four Orders)	68
			Sept. 30, 1919 (five Orders)	70
			Oct. 16, 1919	73
Foreign Wool		W.O.	Dec. 9, 1916	123
Fulminate of Mercury		W.O.	*June 16, 1916	37
Fuses		W.O.	*June 16, 1916	37

Note.—A single asterisk (*) prefixed to a date shows that the document referred to is a "Notice": two asterisks (**) so prefixed show that the document referred to is a "Permit" as distinguished from an Order strictly so termed.

‖ Restriction relaxed. C‡ Cancelled, with exceptions.

Article.	Department.	Date of Order, Notice,* or Permit.**	Page.
G			
Gaines (Arms, &c.)	W.O.	*June 16, 1916	37
Gas Works...	M.	June 28, 1918	100
Glycerine. *See* "Nitro Glycerine."			
Grenades	W.O.	*June 16, 1916	37
Guns	W.O.	Sept. 24, 1915	36
		*June 16, 1916	37
		Sept. 4, 1917	38
Guncotton	W.O.	*June 16, 1916	37
Gunpowder...	W.O.	*June 16, 1916	37
H.			
Hand Needles and Awls	W.O.	Feb. 19, 1917	94
Hay and Straw. *See* "Forage"...			
Heifer Hides. *See* "Cow Hides."			
Hemp	W.O.	Dec. 22, 1916	107
‖	W.O.	April 18, 1917	118
		**March 6, 1919	118
		Feb. 26, 1918	119
		April 13, 1918	109
		April 13, 1918	120
Hides, Domestic:			
Cow, Bull and Ox Hides ...	W.O.	Nov. 8, 1916	87
		Dec. 28, 1917	77
		Dec. 29, 1917	85
		March 2, 1918	86
		Nov. 25, 1918	83
Horse Hides	W.O.	Nov. 8, 1916	87
		Oct. 23, 1917	76
		Dec. 28, 1917	77
		Dec. 29, 1917	85
		Jan. 2, 1918	78
Kips and Calf Skins	W.O.	June 4, 1918	78
		June 20, 1918	80
		July 2, 1918	81
All kinds of Hides	W.O.	April 21, 1917	88
	(a)	Nov. 28, 1919	86

(a) This Order was made by the Food Controller.

Note.—A single asterisk (*) prefixed to a date shows that the document referred to is a "Notice": two asterisks (**) so prefixed show that the document referred to is a "Permit" as distinguished from an Order strictly so termed.

‖ Restriction relaxed.

Article.	Department.	Date of Order, Notice,* or Permit.**	Page.
Hides, Imported :			
Buffalo	W.O.	Nov. 8, 1916	87
Cow, Bull, and Ox	W.O.	Nov. 8, 1916	87
Horse	W.O.	Nov. 8, 1916	87
		Oct. 23, 1917	76
		Jan. 2, 1918	78
All kinds of Hides	W.O.	April 21, 1917	88
	(a)	Nov. 28, 1919	86
High Speed Steel	—	Regulation 30c	14
High Speed Steel Scrap	—	Regulation 30c	14
Horse Hides, Domestic	W.O.	Oct. 23, 1917	76
(As to hides generally *see*		Dec. 28, 1917	89
"Hides.")		Dec. 29, 1917	98
		Jan. 2, 1918	78
Horse Hides, Imported	W.O.	Oct. 23, 1917	76
(As to hides generally *see*		Jan. 2, 1918	78
"Hides.")			
Hosiery Needles	W.O.	Sept. 24, 1917	94
I.			
Italian Hemp	W.O.	Feb. 26, 1918	119
L.			
Lactic Acid (Tanning)	W.O.	Feb. 26, 1917	89
Lamb Pelts or Skins. *See* "Sheep Skins or Pelts."			
Leather	W.O.	**Nov. 13, 1916	88
		Nov. 24, 1916	89
		April 21, 1917	88
		Sept. 19, 1918	90
		**Oct. 14, 1918	93
		*Jan. 13, 1917	88
M.			
Machine Guns	W.O.	*June 16, 1916	37
Maguey Fibre ... ...‖	W.O.	April 18, 1917	118
		**March 6, 1919	118
Manilla Hemp ... ...‖	W.O.	April 18, 1917	118
		**March 6, 1919	118

Note.—A single asterisk (*) prefixed to a date shows that the document referred to is a "Notice": two asterisks (**) so prefixed show that the document referred to is a "Permit" as distinguished from an Order strictly so termed.

‖ Restriction relaxed.

(a) This Order was made by the Food Controller.

Article.	Department.	Date of Order, Notice,* or Permit.**	Page.
Megadine	W.O.	*June 16, 1916	37
Melinite	W.O.	*June 16, 1916	37
Mercury, Fulminate of	W.O.	*June 16, 1916	37
Metals. *See* "Cobalt"; "Ferro-alloys"; "Molybdenum"; "Nickel"; "Platinum"; "Steel"; "Tungsten"; "Vanadium."			
Military Explosives	W.O.	Sept. 24, 1915	36
	...	*June 16, 1916	37
		Sept. 4, 1917	38
Molybdenum and Molybdenite ...	—	Regulation 30c	14
Mortars	W.O.	*June 16, 1916	37
N.			
Needles, Boot and Saddlery ...	W.O.	Feb. 19, 1917	94
Needles, Hosiery	W.O.	Sept. 24, 1917	94
Nickel (a)	—	Regulation 30c	14
Nitro-cellulose Powder	W.O.	*June 16, 1916	37
Nitro Glycerine	W.O.	*June 16, 1916	37
O.			
Ore. *See* "Platinum."			
Ox Hides. *See* "Cow, Bull and Ox Hides."			
P.			
Paper ... ... (b)	W.O.	Dec. 3, 1917	104
	B.	March 9, 1918	104
Pelts. *See* "Sheep Skins or Pelts."			
Perchlorate of Ammonia	W.O.	*June 16, 1916	37
Perchlorate of Potash	W.O.	*June 16, 1916	37
Picric Acid	W.O.	*June 16, 1916	37
Pistols	W.O.	*June 16, 1916	37
Platinum (Mines)	B.	June 4, 1918	98
Potash, Perchlorate of	W.O.	*June 16, 1916	37
Private Owners' Wagons	B.	March 16, 1917	95
		Sept. 6, 1917	96

Note.—A single asterisk (*) prefixed to a date shows that the document referred to is a "Notice": two asterisks (**) so prefixed show that the document referred to is a "Permit" as distinguished from an Order strictly so termed.

(a) Licence for wholesale dealing, &c., after Aug. 6th, 1918, required (7 & 8 Geo. 5, c. 67.)

(b) No longer effective.

Article.	Department.	Date of Order, Notice* or Permit.**	Page.
R			
Railway Material	B.	March16,1917	95
		Sept. 6, 1917	96
Raw Cotton. *See* "Cotton (raw)."			
Raw Flax. *See* "Flax."			
Remnants of Woollen and Worsted Materials.	W.O.	*Nov. 21, 1916	121
		Nov. 24, 1916	122
Re-scutched Tow. *See* "Flax."			
Revolvers	W.O.	*June 16, 1916	37
Rifles	W.O.	*June 16, 1916	37
Rough Dried Leather. *See* "Leather."			
S			
Sabulite	W.O.	*June 16, 1916	37
Saddlery Needles and Awls ...	W.O.	Feb. 19, 1917	94
Sheep Skins or Pelts, Domestic ...	W.O.	April 21, 1917	88
Sheep Skins or Pelts, Imported ...	W.O.	April 21, 1917	88
Shells and Shell Bodies	W.O.	*June 16, 1916	37
Shot Guns	W.O.	Sept. 4, 1917	38
Sporting Guns	W.O.	Sept. 4, 1917	38
Steel and Iron ... ... (a)	M.	Jan. 7, 1919	99
Steel Alloys	—	Regulation 30c	14
Steel, High Speed...	—	Regulation 30c	14
Steel Scrap...	—	Regulation 30c	14
Stitching Needles and Awls ...	W.O.	Feb. 19, 1917	94
Straw. *See* "Forage."			
Swords, Cavalry	W.O.	*June 16, 1916	37
T			
Tanning Materials...	W.O.	Feb. 26, 1917	89
Tetryl	W.O.	*June 16, 1916	37
Timber	W.O.	Mar. 15, 1918	124
		Mar. 15, 1918	126
Tonite	W.O.	*June 16, 1916	37
Tow. *See* "Flax"; "Hemp."			
T.N.T.	W.O.	*June 16, 1916	37
T.N.X.	W.O.	*June 16, 1916	37

Note.—A single asterisk (*) prefixed to a date shows that the document referred to is a "Notice": two asterisks (**) so prefixed show that the document referred to is a "Permit" as distinguished from an Order strictly so termed.

(a) No longer effective.

Article.	Department.	Date of Order, Notice,* or Permit.**	Page.
Trotyl	W.O.	*June 16, 1916	37
Tungsten	—	Regulation 30c	14
Tungsten Ore	—	Regulation 30c	14
V.			
Vanadium	—	Regulation 30c	14
Vegetable Parchment Paper ...	W.O.	*Dec. 3, 1917	104
W.			
Wagons	B.	March 16, 1917	95
		Sept. 6, 1917	96
War Time Boots	W.O.	Sept. 19, 1918	90
		**Oct. 14, 1918	93
Wood. *See* "Timber."			
Wool, Colonial and Foreign ...	W.O.	Dec. 9, 1916	123
		Sept. 29, 1917	123
Wool, Home Grown		Sept. 29, 1917	123
Worsted and Hosiery	W.O.	*Nov. 21, 1916	121
		Nov. 24, 1916	122

Note.—A single asterisk (*) prefixed to a date shows that the document referred to is a "Notice": two asterisks (**) so prefixed show that the document referred to is a "Permit" as distinguished from an Order strictly so termed.

PART I.

DEFENCE OF THE REALM REGULATIONS EMPOWERING THE MAKING OF WAR MATERIAL SUPPLIES ORDERS.

1. *Explanatory Note*, p. 1.
2. *Concurrent Powers of Admiralty, Army Council, Air Council, and Minister of Munitions*, p. 3.
3. *Powers of Minister of Munitions as to Light, Heat and Power*, p. 15.
4. *Powers of Army Council and Board of Trade as to Timber*, p. 16.
5. *General and Special Powers of Board of Trade*, p. 18.
6. *Powers of Controller of Stationery Office*, p. 27.

1. Explanatory Note.

Regulations comprised.—This Part of this Manual comprises such of the Defence of the Realm Regulations as confer on the Admiralty, the Army Council, the Air Council,(a) the Minister of Munitions, the Board of Trade, and the Controller of the Stationery Office, powers of making the "War Material Supplies Orders" which form Part II. hereof.

Grouping adopted.—Those enabling Regulations do not form a consecutive series in the Defence of the Realm Code, being in part additions thereto made by various amending Orders in Council, and in part adaptations of portions of the Code effected by Treasury Order. They however lend themselves to the arrangement here adopted, that of five Groups.

Of these the first Group comprises Regulations conferring concurrent powers on the Admiralty, Army Council, Air Council, and Minister of Munitions of making Orders requisitioning and regulating the Manufacture of, or Dealings in, War Material Supplies, and of varying Contracts.

The second Group comprises one Regulation which empowers the Minister of Munitions to effect economies in light, etc., with a view of increasing the production of war material.(b)

The third Group comprises Regulations conferring on the Army Council and the Board of Trade special powers as to trees and timber.

The fourth Group comprises Regulations empowering the Board of Trade to make Orders for maintaining or regulating the Supply of Articles of Commerce other than food. The Board of Trade

(a) By Order in Council of June 25, 1918 (St. R. & O., 1918, No. 765) various Regulations were extended to confer powers on the Air Council of making War Material Supplies Orders. No such orders have been made by the Air Council.

(b) As to this *see* Ministry of Munitions Act, 1918. Introduction *ante* p. iv.

have under two of the Regulations (2B and 7) of the first group requisitioning powers concurrent with those of the Admiralty, &c. Certain Regulations confer special powers on the Board of Trade as to horses and vehicles, and as to motor spirit, and these special Regulations are here printed at the end of this fourth group. Regulation 9GG (5) gives the Army Council as respects road material the like general powers as are exercisable by the Board of Trade as respects articles of commerce.

The last Group comprises Regulations empowering the Controller of the Stationery Office to make Orders requisitioning Articles required for Government service and to vary contracts.

Powers of Food Controller excluded.—Those portions of the Defence of the Realm Regulations which confer powers on the Food Controller and the numerous Orders made by him in pursuance thereof are printed in the "Food Supply Manual," revised to July 31st, 1918, in the Supplement revised to December 31st, 1918, and in the Second Supplement revised to May 10th, 1919. Both the Regulations and Orders in question are outside the scope of the present Manual, for they relate to the Maintenance of "Food Supply," as contrasted with the "Supply of War Materials," and therefore the Regulations empowering Orders as to War Materials have been reproduced in this Manual with the following variations from the form they assume in the General Code.

Those Regulations or paragraphs of Regulations which as appearing in the said Code primarily apply to the Food Controller but which by Regulation 2JJ (1) or otherwise are extended with adaptations to the Board of Trade, are reproduced in the form which they **appear to** assume as conferring powers on that Board. and therefore in that which they take with respect to matters within the scope of the present Manual. All paragraphs, or portions, of Regulations which are printed in this Manual in the form they **appear to assume** as thus adapted and applied, instead of that in which they occur in the Orders in Council amending the Regulations, are denoted by thick black lines.

Control of Mines, Transport and Employment.—As the plan of this Manual was restricted to War Material Supplies it excluded such subjects as the State Control over mines, the various means of Transport, the power of requiring Services as to Storage, &c., Transport or Distribution, and the restrictions on Employment, Building Work, New Retail Businesses, Exhibitions, &c. The Introduction to former editions of this Manual contained an outline (which it has been thought convenient to retain) of the provisions governing these matters though a considerable number of the Regulations and Orders relating to them have been revoked. The revocations are noted in the Defence of the Realm Manual (*see* the 8th Edition, September 30, 1919).

2. Concurrent Powers of Admiralty, Army Council, Air Council, and Minister of Munitions.

[NOTE.—All the Regulations printed in this Group confer concurrent powers on the Admiralty, Army Council, Air Council, and Minister of Munitions.

The concluding paragraphs of two of these Regulations (2B and 7) empower the Board of Trade to exercise as regards certain articles the requisitioning powers thereby conferred. Those paragraphs are here reproduced in the form they appear to assume as applied to the Board of Trade by Regulation 2JJ (1) instead of in that in which as applying primarily to the Food Controller (whose Powers and Orders are generally outside the scope of the present Manual) they appear in the Defence of the Realm Code, the portions of the Regulations so varied being denoted by thick black lines. It should be borne in mind that many powers and duties have been transferred to the Minister of Transport under the Ministry of Transport Act, 1919 (9 & 10 Geo. 5, c. 50).

Regulation 2JJ (3) (p. 17) conferred on the Board of Trade as respects trees and timber and articles manufactured therefrom the like powers as are given by Regulations 2E and 15C to the Army Council, and Regulation 9GG (5) conferred on the Army Council as respects road material the like powers as are exerciseable by the Board of Trade under Regulations 2F to 2J as reproduced with adaptations in this Manual.

The text of the Orders made under all these enabling powers forms Part II. of this Manual—the general Priority of Work Orders being relegated to a separate Part III.

An outline of the provisions as to the trial and prosecution of offences against the Regulations and the Orders thereunder is given in the Introduction to this Manual, and the provisions as to the proof and construction of the enabling Regulations and of the Orders are comprised in Appendix IV. hereto.]

(a.) *General Powers*, p. 3. | (b.) *Special Powers as to Metals*, p. 14.

(a.) General Powers.

2B. (a)It shall be lawful for the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or the Minister of Munitions to take possession of any war material, food, forage and stores of any description and of any articles required for or in connection with the production thereof. Power to take possession of war material, forage, stores, &c.

Where any goods, possession of which has been so taken, are acquired by the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or the

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(a) This Regulation has been declared by Mr. Justice Salter to be *ultra vires*, so far as it purports to deprive persons, whose goods are requisitioned by the Naval or Military authorities, of their right to the fair market value and to a judicial decision of the amount : *Newcastle Breweries, Limited* v. *Rex*, *The Times*, February 13, 1920 The case is under appeal.

Minister of Munitions, the price to be paid in respect thereof shall in default of agreement be determined by the tribunal by which claims for compensation under these regulations are, in the absence of any express provision to the contrary, determined.(**a**)

In determining such price(**b**) regard need not be had to the market price, but shall be had—

(*a*) if the goods are acquired from the grower or producer thereof, to the cost of production and to the rate of profit usually earned by him in respect of similar goods before the war and to whether such rate of profit was unreasonable or excessive, and to any other circumstances of the case;

(*b*) if the goods are acquired from any person other than the grower or producer thereof, to the price paid by such person for the goods and to whether such price was unreasonable or excessive, and to the rate of profit usually earned in respect of the sale of similar goods before the war, and to whether such rate or profit was

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(**a**) TRIBUNAL FOR COMPENSATION CLAIMS.—On March 31st, 1915, a Royal Commission ("The Defence of the Realm (Losses) Commission") was appointed, the terms of reference of which (printed at length at pp. 367, 368 of Supplement No. 3 to the Manual of Emergency Legislation) are as follows:—

"to inquire and determine, and to report what sums (in cases not otherwise provided for) ought in reason and fairness to be paid out of public funds to applicants who (not being subjects of an enemy State) are resident or carrying on business in the United Kingdom, in respect of **direct and substantial loss** incurred and damage sustained by them by reason of interference with their property or business in the United Kingdom through the exercise by the Crown of its rights and duties in the defence of the Realm."

The Commissioners thereby appointed are empowered—

(i.) to call before them such persons as they shall judge likely to afford them any information upon the subject of the Commission: and also to call for, have access to and examine all such books, documents, registers and records as may afford them the fullest information on the subject, and to inquire of and concerning the premises by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever.

(ii.) to visit and personally inspect such places as they may deem it expedient so to inspect for the more effectual carrying out of the purposes aforesaid.

The Commission further provides that if the Commissioners deem it expedient, the powers and privileges conferred on them shall belong to, and may be exercised by, any one or more of them, and that they shall, from time to time, report to the Treasury.

The members of the Commission are:—

Lord Terrington (chairman);
Sir Matthew G. Wallace;
Rt. Hon. Laurence Hardy.
Hon. W. Watson, K.C.
Mr. W. F. Hamilton, K.C.

Mr. D. du Bois Davidson is Secretary to the Commission, whose address is Crewe House, Curzon Street, Mayfair, W.

(**b**) DETERMINATION OF PRICE.—The terms on which a sub-contract may be varied under Regulation 2BB (p. 5) are if a sub-contractor so requires determinable in the manner and in accordance with the principles prescribed by this Regulation 2B. Regulation 7 (p. 8) provides for the determination of the price of factory output requisitioned thereunder.

unreasonable or excessive, and to any other circumstances of the case; so, however, that if the person from whom the goods are acquired himself acquired the goods otherwise than in the usual course of his business, no allowance, or an allowance at a reduced rate, on account of profit shall be made:

Provided that where by virtue of these regulations or any order made thereunder the sale of the goods at a price above any price fixed thereunder is prohibited the price assessed under this regulation shall not exceed the price so fixed.

If, after the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or the Minister of Munitions have issued a notice that they have taken or intend to take possession of any war material, food, forage, stores or article in pursuance of this regulation, any person having control of any such material, food, forage, stores or article (without the consent of the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or the Minister of Munitions) sells, removes, or secretes it, or deals with it in any way contrary to any conditions imposed in any licence, permit, or order that may have been granted in respect thereof, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.(**a**)

The Board of Trade(**b**) may as respects any article of commerce not being an article of food, exercise the like powers as are by this regulation conferred on the Admiralty, Army Council, Air Council, and Minister of Munitions, where it appears to the Board necessary or expedient to exercise any of those powers for the purpose of encouraging, maintaining or regulating the supply of any such article which is required by the public or by any section of the public or which is otherwise required for the public safety or defence of the Realm, and this regulation shall apply accordingly.

Variance of terms of sub-contracts as to goods or services and as to factory output.

2BB. Where the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or the Minister of Munitions have entered into a contract with any person (hereinafter referred to as "the principal contractor") for the supply to them of any goods or services, and for the purposes of such contract a sub-contract has after the thirteenth day of June nineteen hundred and seventeen been made with any other person (whether such sub-contract is made with the principal contractor or any sub-contractor), and it appears to the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or the Minister of Munitions that the rate of profit earned or to be earned by the sub-contractor in respect of the sub-contract is unreasonable or excessive, the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or the Minister of Munitions may (whether or not the sub-contract has been completed) issue a certificate to that effect and may by order vary the terms

(**a**) Offence against Regulations.—*See* Section IV. 6 of the Introduction to this Manual.

(**b**) Board of Trade Powers.—This paragraph of Regulation 2B is here reproduced in the form it assumes as adapted and applied by Regulation 2JJ (1). So far as respects road material the Army Council have the like powers.

of the sub-contract by the substitution therefor of such terms as they may think fair or reasonable, and require the sub-contractor—

(*a*) to carry out the sub-contract in whole or in part in accordance with the terms as so varied; and

(*b*) either in addition thereto or as an alternative therefor to adjust the price of any goods already supplied or any services already rendered in accordance with the terms so varied, and to account to the other party to the sub-contract for any consequential reduction in price:

Provided that no order made under this regulation shall affect the price of any goods supplied or services rendered under any sub-contract where the sub-contract has been completed and the payment has been made more than one year before the date of the order.

If any sub-contractor in respect of whom such an order is made fails to comply with any of the requirements contained in the order, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations(**a**):

Provided that if the sub-contractor does not agree to the terms fixed by the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or the Minister of Munitions, he may require the terms to be determined in the manner and in accordance with the principles prescribed by Regulation 2B,(**b**) without prejudice however to his obligation in the meantime to comply with the terms of the order.

In the event of the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or the Minister of Munitions exercising the powers conferred upon them by this regulation, the price payable by them to the principal contractor under the principal contract shall be reduced by such an amount, not exceeding the amount of the saving to the principal contractor due to the exercise of such powers, as may be determined by the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or the Minister of Munitions.

This regulation shall apply where the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or the Minister of Munitions have required the occupier of any factory or workshop to place at their disposal the whole or any part of the output of the factory or workshop as if the occupier had contracted with the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or the Minister of Munitions to supply such output or part thereof at the price payable therefor as ascertained in accordance with Regulation 7.(**c**)

Directions as to priority in supply of coal or coke.

2D. It shall be lawful for the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or the Minister of Munitions, or any person authorised by them to act in their behalf, after consultation with the Board of

(**a**) OFFENCE AGAINST REGULATIONS.—*See* Section IV. 6 of the Introduction to this Manual.

(**b**) DETERMINATION OF TERMS OF VARIANCE OF SUB-CONTRACT.—Regulation 2B (p. 3) provides that the Defence of the Realm (Losses) Commission (as to which *see* footnote (**a**) to Regulation 2B as printed at p. 4) shall be the determining tribunal and prescribes the principles on which the terms are to be determined.

(**c**) REGULATION 7.—Printed p. 8.

Trade, to give directions as to the priority to be given in the execution of orders or contracts for the supply of coal or coke, with a view to securing precedence for orders or contracts in accordance with their national importance, and the owner, agent or manager of any mine or any other person affected by the directions who fails to comply with any directions so given, and any person who in any certificate or document given or issued for the purpose of securing priority for any order or contract in pursuance of such directions makes any false statement or false representation, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.(**a**)

Power to regulate manufacture or dealings in war material, forage, stores, &c.

2E. The Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or the Minister of Munitions(**b**) may by order regulate, restrict, or prohibit the manufacture, use, purchase, sale, repair, delivery of or payment for, or other dealing in, any war material, food, forage, or stores of any description or any article required for or in connection with the production thereof, and if any person refuses to sell, repair or deliver any article the sale, repair or delivery whereof is regulated by any such order, he may be required by the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or the Minister of Munitions to sell or repair it on the terms and subject to the conditions on and subject to which the sale or repair thereof is authorised by the order, and to deliver it to them or to any person or persons named by them, delivery to be made in such quantities and at such times and places as may be specified by them or on their behalf.

If any person fails to comply with any provision of any such order or any requirements made thereunder, or aids or abets(**c**) any other person, whether or not such other person is in the United Kingdom, in doing anything which, if done in the United Kingdom, would be a contravention of any such order, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.(**d**)

Delivery in anticipation of order or requisition.

2K. Where in anticipation of the issue of an order or requisition by the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or Minister of Munitions under these regulations, the whole or any part of the output of any factory or workshop or any goods have been delivered to or put at the disposal of the Admiralty, Army Council

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(**a**) Offence against Regulations.—*See* Section IV. 6 of the Introduction to this Manual.

(**b**) Board of Trade Powers as to Trees and Timber.—As respects trees and timber the Board of Trade have under Regulation 2JJ (3) (p. 17) the like powers as are given the Army Council by Regulation 2E.

(**c**) Aiding or Abetting.—Regulation 48 of the Defence of the Realm Regulations makes it an offence to attempt to commit or to procure, aid or abet or do any act preparatory to the commission of any act prohibited by the Regulations.

(**d**) Final paragraph of Regulation 2E.—This, which relates only to the Food Controller, is outside the scope of this Manual, and therefore omitted therefrom.

By Reg. 2JJ (4) second paragraph it is provided as follows :—

> Any order made by the Board of Trade under Regulations 2E or 15C may direct that contravention or failure to comply therewith shall, instead of being an offence, be a summary offence against these regulations and these regulations shall have effect accordingly. (*See* p. 17.)

or Air Council or Minister of Munitions, then, if such order or requisition is subsequently made, the output or part thereof or goods shall be deemed to have been delivered or put at the disposal of the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or Minister of Munitions in compliance with such order or requisition.

Power to requisition output of factories manufacturing arms, ammunition, forage, stores, &c.

7. The Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or the Minister of Munitions may by order require the occupier of any factory or workshop in which arms, ammunition, food, forage, clothing, equipment or stores of any description or any articles required for the production thereof, are or may be manufactured, or in which any operation or process required in the production, alteration, renovation or repair thereof is or may be carried on, to place at their disposal the whole or any part of the output of the factory or workshop as may be specified in the order, and to deliver to them, or to any person or persons named by them the output or such part thereof as aforesaid in such quantities and at such times as may be specified in the order; and the price to be paid for the output so requisitioned shall, in default of agreement, be determined by the arbitration of a judge of the High Court selected by the Lord Chief Justice of England in England, of a judge of the Court of Session selected by the Lord President of the Court of Session in Scotland, or of a judge of the High Court of Ireland selected by the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland in Ireland.

In determining such price regard need not be had to the market price, but shall be had to the cost of production of the output so requisitioned and to the rate of profit usually earned in respect of the output of such factory or workshop before the war, and to whether such rate of profit was unreasonable or excessive, and to any other circumstances of the case.

If the occupier of the factory or workshop fails to comply with the order, or without the leave of the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or the Minister of Munitions delivers to any other person any part of the output of the factory or workshop to which the order relates, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.(**a**)

For the purpose of ascertaining the amount of the output of any factory or workshop or any plant therein and the cost of production of such output, and the rate of profit usually earned in respect of the output of such factory or workshop before the war, the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or the Minister of Munitions may require the occupier of any such factory or workshop, or any officer or servant of the occupier, or where the occupier is a company, any director of the company, to furnish to the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or the Minister of Munitions such particulars as to such output, cost, and rate of profit as they may direct, and may require any such particulars to be verified in such manner as they may direct, and if any such person fails to comply with any such requirement he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.(**a**)

(**a**) Offence against Regulations.—*See* Section IV. 6 of the Introduction to this Manual

The Board of Trade(**a**) may as respects any factory or workshop in which any article of commerce not being an article of food is or may be manufactured, produced or adapted for sale, exercise the like powers as are by this regulation conferred on the Admiralty, Army Council, and Minister of Munitions, where it appears to the Board necessary or expedient to exercise any of those powers for the purpose of encouraging, maintaining or regulating the supply of any such article which is required by the public or by any section of the public or which is otherwise required for the public safety or defence of the Realm, and this regulation shall apply accordingly.

Power to take possession of any factory or plant.

8. The Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or the Minister of Munitions may take possession of any factory or workshop or of any plant belonging thereto without taking possession of the factory or workshop itself, and may use the same for His Majesty's naval or miitary or air service at such times and in such manner as the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or the Minister of Munitions may consider necessary or expedient, and the occupier and every officer and servant of the occupier of the factory or workshop, and where the occupier is a company, every director of the company, shall obey the directions of the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or the Minister of Munitions as to the user of the factory or workshop or plant, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.(**b**)(**c**)

Power to direct or restrict work in any factory and to remove plant.

8A. It shall be lawful for the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or the Minister of Munitions—

(*a*) to require any work in any factory or workshop to be done in accordance with the directions of the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or the Minister of Munitions, given with the object of making the factory or workshop or the plant or labour therein as useful as possible for the production of war material, and to require returns as to the nature and amount of work done in any factory or workshop;

(*b*) to regulate or restrict the carrying on of any work in any factory, workshop or other premises, or the engagement or employment of any workman, or all or any classes of workmen, therein, or to remove the plant

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(**a**) Board of Trade Powers.—This paragraph of Regulation 7 is here reproduced in the form it assumes as adapted and applied by Regulation 2JJ (1). So far as respects road material the Army Council have under Regulation 9GG (5) the like powers which the Board of Trade possess as respects articles of commerce under Regulation 7.

(**b**) Offence against Regulations.—*See* Section IV. 6 of the Introduction to this Manual.

(**c**) Offences by Company Directors, &c.—Regulation 48A of the Defence of the Realm Regulations provides that every director and officer of a corporation or company shall be guilty of an offence against the Regulations committed by his corporation or company unless he proves that the act constituting the offence took place without his knowledge or consent.

therefrom, with a view to maintaining or increasing the production of munitions in other factories, workshops or premises, or to regulate and control the supply of metals and material that may be required for any articles for use in war;

and the occupier and every officer and servant of the occupier of the factory, workshop or premises, and any other person affected by any such directions, regulations or restrictions, and where the occupier is a company, every director of the company shall obey the directions, regulations or restrictions of the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or the Minister of Munitions so given, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.(**a**)(**b**)

Where under this regulation any return has been required or any directions regulating the priority(**c**) to be given to work at any factory, workshop or other premises have been given, and any person in any such return, or in any certificate or document given or issued for the purpose of securing priority(**c**) for any work in pursuance of such directions, makes any false statement or false representation, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.(**a**)

Power to authorise use of registered design.

8C.(**d**) It shall be lawful for the Admiralty, Army Council, Air Council, or Minister of Munitions(**e**) to authorise or require any contractor holding a contract with the Admiralty, Army Council, Air Council, Minister of Munitions(**e**) or any sub-contractor, to use any registered design for the purposes of such contract, and thereupon the contractor or sub-contractor shall be entitled for the purposes aforesaid to use the registered design and to apply the same to any article in any class of goods in which the design is registered without the consent of the registered proprietor, and the consideration to be paid for the use of the registered design shall, in default of agreement between the proprietor of the design and the Admiralty, Army Council, Air Council, or Minister of Munitions(**e**) as the case may be, be determined, at the option of the Treasury, either in the manner in which other claims for compensation under these regulations are determined, or in the manner in which the consideration for the use of a patent is determined under section twenty-nine of the Patents and Designs Act, 1907.

(**a**) Offence against Regulations.—*See* Section IV. 6 of the Introduction to this Manual.

(**b**) Offences by Company Directors, &c.—*See* footnote (**c**) to p. 9.

(**c**) Priority of Work Orders.—The general Priority of Work Order is printed in Part III of this Manual.

(**d**) By Order in Council of Nov. 25, 1918 (St. R. & O., 1918, No. 1550), it was provided that "no further orders, authorities, or requirements shall be made, given or issued" under this Reg.

(**e**) Food Controller's Powers.—Regulation 8C and the last paragraph of Regulation 8CC as appearing in the Defence of the Realm Code confer concurrent powers as respects articles of food, &c., on the Food Controller, but that Minister's powers being outside the scope of this Manual the references thereto are omitted.

Power to require particulars of invention or process.

8CC.(a) It shall be lawful for the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or Minister of Munitions(b) with a view to the more efficient or increased production of war material, to require any person to communicate to a person nominated for the purpose by the Admiralty, Army Council, Air Council or Minister of Munitions all such particulars as may be in his possession of any invention, or process or method of manufacture, or of any article manufactured or proposed to be manufactured, and to furnish drawings, models, or plans thereof, and to explain and demonstrate the same to such person, in all or any of its uses and workings; and if any person fails or neglects to comply with any such requirement he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations; and if the requirement is addressed to a company, every director, manager, or officer of the company who fails or neglects to comply with such requirement shall also be guilty of an offence against these regulations.(c)(d)

If any person, except as authorised by the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or Minister of Munitions, discloses or makes use of any information obtained in consequence of any requirement made under this regulation or communicated to him by the person by whom it was so obtained he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

No communication of an invention made in consequence of any requirement under this regulation, or the use thereof by any person authorised under this regulation to use it, shall prejudice any right of the inventor or owner thereof subsequently to apply for or obtain a patent for the invention.

Power to require supply of water, light, heat, or power to certain premises.

8D. Any company, authority, or person supplying or authorised to supply water, light, heat, or power, shall, if so required by the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or the Minister of Munitions, supply water, light, heat, or power to any factory, building, camp, or other premises belonging to or used for the purposes of the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or the Minister of Munitions, and shall carry out such works and render such services as may be directed by the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or the Minister of Munitions for the purpose of enabling such a supply to be given either by themselves or by some other such company, authority, or person.(e)

Provided that a company, authority, or person shall not be required under this regulation to supply water, light, heat, or

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(a) By Order in Council of Nov. 25, 1918 (St. R. & O., 1918, No. 1550), it was provided that "no further orders, authorities, or requirements shall be made, given or issued" under this Reg.

(b) Food Controller's Powers.—*See* footnote (e) to p. 10.

(c) Offence against Regulations.—*See* Section IV. 6 of the Introduction to this Manual.

(d) Offences by Company Directors, &c.—*See* footnote (c) to p. 9.

(e) Restriction of use of Lights so as to facilitate War Material Supplies.—Under Reg. 11A, printed p. 15, the Minister of Munitions can by Order restrict the use of lights so as to increase the supply of light, heat or power for war material production purposes. As to this *see* Ministry of Munitions Act, 1918. Introduction, *ante* p. iv.

power to premises within the area of supply of any other company, authority, or person except with the concurrence of the appropriate Government Department, and if any question arises as to which Government Department is the appropriate Government Department the question shall be finally determined by the Treasury.

If any company, authority or person fail to comply with a requisition under this regulation the company, authority, or person shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and any director or officer of the company or officer of the authority who is knowingly a party to the default shall also be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Control of manufacture of gas.

8G. It shall be lawful for the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions to require the manufacture or production of gas in any gas works to be carried out in accordance with any directions, regulations or restrictions given, made or imposed by the Admiralty, Army Council, or Minister of Munitions with the object of making such gas works or the plant or labour therein as useful as possible for the production of any war material or any articles required for or in connection with the production thereof and in particular to require that all or any part of the toluol, benzol or other hydrocarbons contained in the gas produced or any other constituents of such gas shall be extracted therefrom, by scrubbing or otherwise, before the gas is supplied to the consumers in the district supplied by such gas works.

The occupier and every officer and servant of the occupier of the gas works and any persons affected by any such directions, regulations or restrictions, and, where the occupier is a corporation or company, every officer of such corporation or company shall obey such directions, regulations or restrictions (notwithstanding the requirements of any statute or statutory order with regard to the illuminating or calorific power of the gas supplied from such gas works),(**a**) and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Power to require particulars as to certain businesses.

15C. The Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or the Minister of Munitions(**b**) may by order require any person engaged in the production, manufacture, purchase, sale, distribution, transport, storage, or shipment of any war material, food, forage, or

(**a**) Statutory Orders as to Calorific Power.—Under s. 1 (1) of the Gas (Standard of Calorific Power) Act, 1916 (6 and 7 Geo. 5 c. 25) the Board of Trade (as regards Gas Companies) and the Local Government Board (as regards local authorities) have made a large number of Orders substituting provisions contained in previous enactments as to prescribed standard of illuminating power, &c. All such Orders are printed for sale as St. R. & O., and lists of those made in 1916 and 1917 are printed in Class 6 (Lighting) of the Classified List of Local Statutory Orders which will be found at the end of the Annual Volumes of St. R. & O., for those years.

(**b**) Board of Trade Powers as to Trees and Timber.—As respects trees and timber the Board of Trade have under Regulation 2JJ (3) (p. 17) the like powers as are given to the Army Council by Regulation 15C.

stores of any description or of any article required for or in connection with the production thereof to give such particulars as to his business as may be specified in the order,(**a**) and may require any such particulars to be verified as they may direct, and if any person fails to comply with the order or with any requirement made thereunder, he shall be guilty of an offence(**b**) against these regulations.

If any person, except as authorised by the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or the Minister of Munitions, discloses or makes use of any information given to him under this regulation he shall be guilty of a summary offence(**b**) against these regulations.

Power to prohibit dealings in war material.

30A. No person shall, without a permit issued under the authority of the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or the Minister of Munitions, either on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person—

(*a*) buy, sell, or deal in; or

(*b*) offer or invite an offer or propose to buy, sell, or deal in; or

(*c*) enter into negotiations for the sale or purchase of or other dealing in;

any war material to which this regulation may for the time being be applied(**c**) by order of the Admiralty, Army Council or Air Council or the Minister of Munitions, or any right in any invention, design, or process of manufacture relating to any war material, being war material to which this regulation may for the time being be so applied, whether or not the sale, purchase, or dealing is, or is to be, effected in the United Kingdom.

If any person acts in contravention of the foregoing provision, or aids or abets any other person, whether or not such other person is in the United Kingdom, in doing anything which if done in the United Kingdom would be a contravention of the foregoing provision, or fails to comply with any condition subject to which a permit under this regulation has been granted, such person shall be guilty of an offence(**b**) against these regulations.

(**a**) Orders requiring Particulars of Businesses.—All Orders of a general character requiring such particulars and in force Dec. 31, 1919, are printed in Part II of this Manual.

(**b**) Offence and Summary Offence. — *See* Section IV. 6 of the Introduction to this Manual. By Reg. 2JJ (4) second paragraph it is provided as follows :—

> Any order made by the Board of Trade under Regulation 2E or 15C may direct that contravention or failure to comply therewith shall, instead of being an offence, be a summary offence against these regulations and these regulations shall have effect accordingly (*see* p. 17).

(**c**) War Material to which Regulation 30A applies.—All Orders applying Regulation 30A to war material and in force Dec. 31, 1919, are printed in Part II of this Manual.

Provided that nothing in this regulation shall affect any transaction authorised by a permit of the competent naval or military authority under Regulation 30.(a)

(b.) Special Powers as to Metals.

Certain dealings in certain metals prohibited. Reg. 30B revoked. *Jan. 14, 1919.*

30B. ⊢——⊣

Penalty for unauthorised possession of certain ores, metals, &c.

30C. Any person brought before a court of summary jurisdiction charged with having in his possession or under his custody or control any tungsten or tungsten ore or products therefrom, high-speed steel or scrap therefrom, molybdenum, vanadium, cobalt, nickel, or any alloy used in the manufacture of high-speed steel, or any other metal required for the production of war material for the time being specified in an order made for the purpose by the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions,

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(a) PERMIT OF COMPETENT NAVAL OR MILITARY AUTHORITY.—Regulation 30 empowers the competent naval or military authority to by order prohibit the manufacture, sale, purchase, transfer, or disposal of firearms, part of firearms, military arms, parts of military arms, air guns and air rifles, ammunition, or explosive substances or any class thereof, within the area specified in the order, either absolutely or except subject to such conditions as may be specified in the order, and provides that any person who without a permit from the said authority—

> manufactures, sells, purchases, transfers, or disposes of or has in his possession for sale, transfer, or disposal within the area so specified any arms, parts of arms, ammunition, or explosive substance in contravention of the order ; or
> fails to comply with the conditions imposed by the order ; or,
> where the permit is granted subject to any conditions fails to comply with those conditions ; shall be guilty of an offence against the regulations.

Regulation 62 of the Defence of the Realm Regulations provides as follows:—

"The Admiralty or Army Council may appoint any commissioned officer of His Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces, not below the rank of lieutenant-commander in the Navy or field officer in the Army or Air Force, to be a competent naval or military authority and may authorise any competent naval or military authority thus appointed to delegate, either unconditionally or subject to such conditions as he thinks fit, all or any of his powers under these regulations to any officer qualified to be appointed a competent naval or military authority, and an officer so appointed, or to whom the powers of the competent naval or military authority are so delegated, is in these regulations referred to as a competent naval or military authority. Where the holder of a designated office has been appointed to be a competent naval or military authority, or any powers of the competent naval or military authority have been delegated to the holder of a designated office, then, unless express provision is made to the contrary, the appointment or delegation shall be deemed to extend, and shall be deemed always to have extended, to the person for the time being performing the duties of the office designated, if he is so qualified as aforesaid."

In the Army Act the expression "competent military authority" has a different meaning. In that Act it means the Army Council (*see* s. 101) and certain high military authorities (*see* s. 87, &c.).

which may be reasonably suspected of being stolen or unlawfully obtained or acquired, who does not give an account to the satisfaction of the court how he came by the same, shall be guilty of a summary offence(a) against these regulations.

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3. Powers of Minister of Munitions as to Light, Heat and Power.(b)

11A. (c) The Minister of Munitions, with a view to maintaining or increasing the supply of light, heat, or power for the purpose of the production, repair or transport of war material or any other work necessary for the successful prosecution of the war(d), may

Power of Minister of Munitions to restrict use of lights so as to increase war material production.

(*a*) by order direct that lights of any specified class or description shall be extinguished or their use restricted to such extent, between such hours, within such area, on such premises, and during such period, as may be specified in the order; or

(*b*) prohibit, restrict or otherwise regulate and control the supply, or means of supply, of electricity to, or its use in, any premises or class of premises, or any place or undertaking,

and if any person having control of any light, or occupying or having control of, or managing, or being in charge of, premises in on or in connection with which any light is used acts in contravention of any such order as to lights, or if any person fails to comply with or acts in contravention of any order or requirement hereunder as to the supply, or means of supply, or use of electricity he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations:

Provided that—

(i) This regulation shall not apply to any lights required to be kept lighted by a competent naval or military authority, or other officer authorised by him for the purpose, or under any order made under Regulation 11 by the Secretary of State, or the Secretary for Scotland; and

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(a) Offence and "Summary Offence."—*See* Section IV. 6 of the Introduction to this Manual.

(b) Supply of Light, Heat or Power.—The Minister has under Regulation 8D (p. 11) powers as to requiring supply concurrent with those of the Admiralty and the Army Council. He has also under Regulation 8G (p. 12) like concurrent powers as to control over the manufacture of gas.

(c) This Regulation was substituted for the former Regulation 11A by Order in Council of Sept. 4th 1918 (St. R. & O., 1918, No. 1121).

(d) As to this *see* Ministry of Munitions Act, 1918. Introduction, *ante* p. iv.

(ii) No order or requirement shall be made for the closing of any power station belonging to any local authority or for the connection of any such power station with any other power station except with the concurrence of the appropriate Government Department, and if any question arises as to which Government Department is the appropriate Government Department the question shall be finally determined by the Treasury.

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4. Powers of Army Council and Board of Trade as to Timber.

Power to take possession of and fell trees.

2C. It shall be lawful for the Army Council or the Board of Trade or any person duly authorised by them—

(*a*) to enter on any land for the purpose of inspecting and marking trees, whether standing or felled, and to take possession of any such trees;

(*b*) to enter upon and take possession of land or buildings for the purpose of felling standing trees, converting trees, or storing or removing felled or converted trees, or for any purpose connected therewith, and to fell, convert, store, and remove any such trees:

(*c*) to enter on and take possession of any land, buildings or premises, and to take possession of any plant used, or capable of being used, for the felling, storing, or conversion of trees, and to take possession of any vehicles, locomotives, or animals required for the transport of trees or such plant as aforesaid, or for any purposes in connection therewith;

(*d*) to provide housing accommodation for workmen employed for any such purposes as aforesaid by taking possession of any land or unoccupied premises;

(*e*) to utilise any water supply or motive power available for any of the purposes aforesaid.

Where any trees, whether standing, felled, or converted, possession of which has been so taken, are acquired by the Army Council or the Board of Trade or any person duly authorised by them, the price to be paid in respect thereof shall, in default of agreement, be determined in the manner and in accordance with the principles prescribed by Regulation 2B.(**a**)

(**a**) REGULATION 2B.—This is printed p. 3.

2JJ. (3) The Board of Trade,(**a**) and any person authorised by them, shall, as respects trees and timber, whether standing, felled or converted, and articles manufactured therefrom, have the like powers as are given to the Army Council under Regulation 2E and 15C(**b**) and those regulations shall apply accordingly.

Power to regulate manufacture or dealings in trees or timber and to require particulars of timber business.

2JJ. (4) Any order made by the Army Council under Regulations 2B, 2E or 15C before the 22nd day of August, 1917, and in force on that date affecting any such trees or timber as aforesaid or articles manufactured therefrom, shall continue in force and have effect as if it had been made by the Board of Trade or a person authorised by them under this regulation, and as if the Board of Trade were substituted therein for the Army Council, without prejudice however to any action taken thereunder by the Army Council before that date.

Army Council Orders to have effect as Board of Trade Orders.

Any order made by the Board of Trade under Regulations 2E or 15C may direct that contravention or failure to comply therewith shall, instead of being an offence, be a summary offence against these regulations and these regulations shall have effect accordingly.

Board of Trade Order may constitute contravention a "summary offence."

5C. Where with a view to prevent congestion of traffic on, or excessive damage to, public highways being caused by the haulage or transport of timber or other heavy material the Army Council consider it is expedient to do so, the Army Council may by order regulate or provide for the regulation of such haulage and transport on public highways outside the administrative county of London, and may by such order provide for directions being given for prescribing the routes to be followed and restricting the types of vehicles to be used, and if any person affected by the order fails to comply with the provisions thereof or with any directions given thereunder he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Powers to regulate haulage of timber on highways.

(**a**) By Clause 2 of the Order in Council dated August 15, 1918, amending the Defence of the Realm Regulations it is provided as follows :—For removing doubts it is hereby declared that the powers conferred on the Board of Trade by Regulation 2JJ shall include and shall be deemed always to have included power of making arrangements with the Food Controller, as well as with any other Government Department, for the exercise of the powers of the Board under Regulations 2B, 2F, 2G, 2H and 7, as applied by the said Regulation 2JJ.

(**b**) REGULATIONS 2E AND 15C.—Of these, Regulation 2E is printed p. 7, and Regulation 15C p. 12.

5. General and Special Powers of Board of Trade.

(a.) *General Powers*, p. 18.
(b.) *Special Powers as to Horses and Vehicles*, p. 23.
(c.) *Special Powers as to Motor Spirit*, p. 27.

(a.) General Powers.

[NOTE.—Regulations 2F to 2J are here printed in the form which they appear to assume as applied to the Board of Trade by Regulation 2JJ (1), the portions of those Regulations which as thus printed vary from the said Regulations as appearing in the General Code being denoted by thick black lines.

Besides their general powers under Regulations 2F to 2J as here printed the Board of Trade have powers concurrent as regards certain articles with those of the Admiralty, Army Council, Air Council and Minister of Munitions under Regulations 2B and 7: *see* the concluding paragraphs of those two Regulations as printed pp. 5 and 9 respectively.

Regulations 2C (p. 16), 2JJ (3) and (4) (p. 17), (5) (p. 23), 2JJJ (pp. 24 to 26), 8F and 15A (p. 27), confer on the Board of Trade special powers as to trees and timber, as to horses and horse-drawn vehicles and as to motor spirit.

As respects road material the Army Council are empowered by Regulation 9GG (5) to exercise the like powers as are exerciseable by the Board of Trade as respects articles of commerce both under Regulations 2F to 2J as printed hereunder and under Regulations 2B and 7 as printed as above mentioned. The Road Stone Transport Order, 1917 (the only Order made by the Army Council under this power) which was printed in the December, 1918, edition of this Manual, p. 345, was cancelled April 8, 1919 (*see* post, p. 150)].

Powers as to maintenance of supply of articles of commerce.

2F. (1) The Board of Trade(a) may make orders regulating, or giving directions with respect to the production, manufacture, treatment, use, consumption, transport, storage, distribution, supply, sale or purchase of, or other dealing in, or measures to be taken in relation to any article of commerce not being an article of food (including orders providing for the fixing of maximum and minimum prices), where it appears to the Board necessary or expedient to make any such order for the purpose of encouraging, maintaining or regulating the supply of any such article which is required by the public or by any section of the public or which is otherwise required for the public safety or defence of the Realm, and making such provisions as to entry, inspection, or otherwise as appear to the Board necessary or expedient for the purpose of their duties.

(a) ARMY COUNCIL POWERS AS TO ROAD MATERIAL.—So far as respects road material the Army Council have under Regulation 9GG (5) the like powers which the Board of Trade have as respects articles of commerce under Regulation 2JJ.

(2) The Board of Trade may by order require all or any persons owning or having power to sell or dispose of any article of commerce not being an article of food, or any stocks thereof, to place at the disposal of the Board the article, or the whole or any part of the stocks thereof, as may be directed by the Board, on such terms as they may direct, and to deliver to the Board or to any person or persons named by them the article or stocks in such quantities and at such times as the Board may require, where it appears to the Board necessary or expedient to make any such order for the purpose of encouraging, maintaining or regulating the supply of any such article which is required by the public or by any section of the public or which is otherwise required for the public safety or defence of the Realm.

Such compensation shall be paid for any article or stock so requisitioned as shall, in default of agreement, be determined by the arbitration of a single arbitrator appointed in manner provided by the order; but in determining the amount of the compensation the arbitrator shall have regard to the cost of production of the article and to the allowance of a reasonable profit, without necessarily taking into consideration the market price of the article at the time.

[*Subsection* (3) *of this Regulation which provided that Orders thereunder might be general or special was revoked by an amending Order in Council and its place is now taken by Regulation* 2J (3), *p.* 21, *which is to the like purpose but of extended scope. Subsection* (4) *has no application except to the Food Controller, whose powers are outside the scope of this Manual, from which therefore it is omitted.*]

(5) If any person acts in contravention of or fails to comply with any provision of any order made under this regulation, or aids or abets any other person, whether or not such other person is in the United Kingdom, in doing anything which, if done in the United Kingdom, would be a contravention of any such provision, such person shall be guilty of a summary offence(**a**) against these regulations.

Power to require returns.

2G.—(1) The Board of Trade(**b**) may by order require persons engaged in the production, manufacture, purchase, sale, distribution, transport, storage, or shipment, of any article to which the powers of the Board extend, to make returns giving such particulars as to their businesses as may be specified by or on behalf of the Board and may require the returns to be verified as the Board may direct.

(**a**) "Summary Offence."—*See* Section IV. 6 of the Introduction to this Manual.

(**b**) Army Council Powers as to Road Material.—*See* footnote (**a**) to p. 18.

(2) For the purpose of testing the accuracy of any return made to the Board under this regulation, or of obtaining information in case of a failure to make a return, any officer of the Board authorised in that behalf by the Board may enter any premises belonging to or in the occupation of the person making or who has failed to make the return, or on which he has reason to believe that any articles with respect to which an order under this regulation has been made are kept, stored, manufactured, or produced, and may carry out such inspections and examinations (including the inspection and examination of books) as the officer may consider necessary for testing the accuracy of the return or for obtaining any such information.

(3) If any person—

(*a*) refuses or without lawful excuse neglects to make a return as required by this regulation to the best of his knowledge and belief, or makes or causes to be made a false return; or

(*b*) obstructs or impedes an officer of the Board in the exercise of any of his powers under this regulation; or

(*c*) refuses to answer or gives a false answer to any question, or refuses to produce any books or documents, required for obtaining the information to be furnished in pursuance of this regulation;

that person shall be guilty of a summary offence(**a**) against these regulations.

(4) No individual return or part of a return made under this regulation, and no information as to any person or his business obtained under this regulation, shall without lawful authority be published or disclosed except for the purposes of a prosecution under such of these regulations as relate to the powers and duties of the Board of Trade; and if any person acts in contravention of this provision he shall be guilty of a summary offence(**a**) against these regulations.

(5) If in any case the Board of Trade are of opinion that it is necessary or expedient to obtain information from any person in connection with any article as to all or any of the matters with respect to which returns may be required under sub-section (1) of this regulation, the Board shall have power, without making an order for the purpose, to require that person to furnish them with that information; and any person who is so required to furnish information shall furnish it accordingly.

In such a case, all the foregoing provisions of this regulation shall apply to information so given and the giving of such information as they apply to returns made and the making of returns.

(**a**) "Summary Offence."—*See* Section IV. 6 of the Introduction to this Manual.

2GG.—(1) Where the Board of Trade(**a**) are of opinion that it is necessary or expedient to do so for the purpose of their powers and duties, they may by order apply the provisions of this regulation to factories and workshops and other premises in which any article of commerce not being an article of food specified in the order is manufactured, stored, or produced or adapted for sale, or which are used for the purpose of the distribution of any such article, or to any plant used in connection therewith

Power to take possession of factory or premises in which article of commerce is manufactured or adapted for use.

(2) Any factory, workshop or premises or plant to which this regulation is so applied, shall by virtue of the order pass into the possession of the Board of Trade or of such person or body of persons as they may from time to time nominate for the purpose as from the date of the order or from any later date mentioned in the order, and the occupier of every such factory, workshop or premises or plant, and every officer of such occupier, and where the occupier is a company, every director of the company,(**b**) shall comply with the directions of the Board or of such person or body of persons as aforesaid as to the management and user of the factory, workshop or premises or plant, and if he fails to do so, he shall be guilty of a summary offence(**c**) against these regulations.

(3) It is hereby declared that the possession under this regulation by the Board of Trade or by a person or body of persons nominated by them of any factory, workshop or premises or plant, shall not affect any liability of the actual occupier thereof under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, or any Act amending the same.(**d**)

(4) It shall be lawful for the Board of Trade—

(*a*) To require any work in any factory, workshop or other premises in which any article to which the powers of the Board under Regulations 2F to 2J extend is manufactured, stored, or produced or adapted for sale or which are used for the purpose of the distribution of any such article, to be done in accordance with their directions given with the object of making the factory or workshop or other premises or the plant or labour

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(**a**) Army Council Powers as to Road Material.—So far as respects road material the Army Council have under Regulation 9GG (5) the like powers which the Board of Trade have as respects articles of commerce under Regulation 2JJ.

(**b**) Offences by Company Directors, &c.—Regulation 48A of the Defence of the Realm Regulations provides that every director and officer of a corporation or company shall be guilty of an offence against the Regulations committed by his corporation or company unless he proves that the act constituting the offence took place without his knowledge or consent.

(**c**) "Summary Offence."—*See* Section IV. 6 of the Introduction to this Manual.

(**d**) Factory and Workshop Acts.—The Act of 1901 (1 Edw. 7. c. 22) has been amended by s. 5 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1907 (7 Edw. 7. c. 39), as to certain charitable institutions. The 1901 Act has also been otherwise amended, but such amendments do not relate to the subject of Regulation 2GG (3).

therein as useful as possible for the manufacture, storage, production or distribution of any article of commerce not being an article of food.

(*b*) To regulate or restrict the carrying on of any work in any such factory, workshop or other premises as aforesaid, or the engagement or employment of any workmen, therein, or to remove the plant therefrom, with a view to maintaining or increasing the production of any article of commerce not being an article of food.

(5) The occupier and every officer and servant of the occupier of any factory, workshop or other premises, or any other person affected by any such directions, regulations, or restrictions, and where the occupier is a company, every director of the company,(**a**) shall obey the directions, regulations or restrictions of the Board of Trade, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of a summary offence(**b**) against these regulations.

(6) Where under this regulation any directions regulating the priority(**c**) to be given to work at any factory, workshop, or other premises, have been given and any person in any certificate or document given or issued for the purpose of securing priority for any work in pursuance of such directions, makes any false statement or false representation, he shall be guilty of a summary offence(**b**) against these regulations.

Powers as to inquiries.

2H.—(1) If the Board of Trade(**d**), in any special case are of opinion that, before exercising any of their powers under these regulations in relation to any article, it is expedient to hold an inquiry with respect to that article in any locality, the Board may appoint such persons as they think fit to hold an inquiry as respect that article and report to the Board on such points as the Board may direct.

(2) Any persons so appointed shall have power to take evidence on oath and to administer an oath for the purpose.

Supplemental provisions as to powers of Board of Trade.

2J.—(1) The Board of Trade(**d**) may make arrangements with any other Government Department for the exercise by that Department of the powers of the said Board under the Regulations numbered 2B, 2F, 2G, 2H and 7,(**e**) with respect to any particular article, and in such case the Department and the officers thereof shall, as respects that article, have and exercise the same powers as are by those regulations conferred on the said

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(**a**) Offences by Company Directors, &c.—*See* footnote (**b**) to p. 21.

(**b**) "Summary Offence."—*See* Section IV. 6 of the Introduction to this Manual.

(**c**) Priority of Work Orders.—The general Priority of Work Order and the Priority of Work (Partial Suspension) Order, 1919, are printed in Part III of this Manual.

(**d**) Army Council Powers as to Road Material.—So far as respects road material the Army Council have under Regulation 9GG (5) the like powers which the Board of Trade have as respects articles of commerce under Regulation 2JJ.

(**e**) Regulations 2B, 2F, 2G, 2H, and 7.—Of these, Regulation 2B is printed p. 3, Regulations 2F, 2G and 2H, pp. 18 19, and 22, and Regulation 7 p 8.

Board and the officers of the said Board and the Local Government Board (or as respects Scotland the Secretary for Scotland, and as respects Ireland the Local Government Board for Ireland) may, by arrangement with the Board of Trade, confer and impose on any local authorities and their officers any powers and duties in connection with the enforcement of the said Regulations and any powers and duties necessary to provide for the due discharge of any functions assigned to local authorities by any order made by the Board of Trade under the said Regulations, and the Board of Trade may by order provide for the exercise and performance by any persons or bodies of persons approved by them for the purpose or by local or other bodies constituted by or under any order of the said Board of such powers and duties as may be conferred or imposed on them by the said Board.

(2) Nothing in the Regulations numbered 2G and 2H shall prevent the exercise by the Board of Trade of any of their powers in relation to any article under these regulations or otherwise, without having obtained or endeavoured to obtain returns under Regulation 2G or having held an inquiry under Regulation 2H.

(3) Any order of the Board of Trade under these regulations may be revoked or varied as occasion requires, and any such order may be made either so as to apply generally, or so as to apply to any special locality, or so as to apply to any special supplies of any article or to any special producer, manufacturer, dealer or person, or to any class or description of factories, workshops, premises or plant, or to any special factory workshop, premises or plant; and any such order may direct that all contracts or any class of contracts, or any special contract, affected by the order shall be abrogated, or shall remain in force notwithstanding anything in the order but subject to any exceptions or modifications for which provision may be made by the order.

[*Sub-sections* (4) *and* (5) *of this Regulation appear to apply only to the Food Controller and are therefore omitted from this Manual.*]

(b) Special Powers as to Horses and Vehicles.

Powers as to horses and horse-drawn vehicles.

2JJ.—(5) Without prejudice to the powers of the Army Council the Board of Trade may exercise as respects horses (including mules) and horse-drawn vehicles all the powers that they may exercise under Regulations 2B, 2F to 2J inclusive, including 2GG and 7,(a) and orders under this sub-section may provide for the giving of instructions in relation to horses and horse-drawn vehicles in such manner and by such persons as the Board of Trade may direct, and for enabling the Board to take possession of any horse or horse-drawn vehicle either absolutely or by way of hire.

(a) REGULATIONS 2B, 2F TO 2J AND 7.—Of these, Regulation 2B is printed p. 3, Regulations 2F to 2J inclusive, pp. 18 to 22, and Regulation 7, p. 8.

Such compensation shall be paid for any horse or horse-drawn vehicle so taken possession of as shall in default of agreement be determined by the arbitration of a single arbitrator appointed in manner provided by an order of the Board of Trade, but in determining the amount of the compensation the arbitrator shall have regard to the age and condition of the horse or vehicle, to the allowance of a reasonable profit on the price, if any, paid by the person from whom the same is taken, and to any other circumstance without necessarily taking into consideration the market price at the time.

Nothing in this sub-section shall apply to horses or horse-drawn vehicles used wholly or mainly in agriculture or to vehicles licensed to ply for hire.

Powers as to horses and vehicles for road transport.

2JJJ. (1) Where the Board of Trade (hereinafter referred to as "the Board") are of opinion that, with a view to providing and maintaining an efficient system for the transport of goods by road (hereinafter referred to as "road transport") and using in the manner best suited to the needs of the country any horses or vehicles in use or capable of being used for the purpose of road transport and thereby furthering the successful prosecution of the war or otherwise securing the defence of the realm, it is expedient that they should exercise the powers given to them under this regulation, the Board may by order do all or any of the following things, that is to say:—

(*a*) regulate, restrict, or give directions with respect to, the use for the purposes of road transport or the sale or purchase of any such horses or vehicles as aforesaid;

(*b*) take possession of any such horses or vehicles as aforesaid or require them to be placed at the disposal of the Board or of any person specified by the Board in that behalf either absolutely or by way of hire and either for immediate or future use;

(*c*) require persons owning or having in their possession or under their control any such horses or vehicles as aforesaid to make to the Board, or to any person specified by the Board in that behalf, returns giving the prescribed particulars with respect to those horses and vehicles, and require any such returns to be verified in the prescribed manner;

(*d*) require persons owning or having in their possession or under their control any such horse or vehicle as aforesaid to give notice in the prescribed manner before disposing thereof or allowing it to pass out of their possession or control;

(*e*) prohibit the carriage of goods of any class by road, and prescribe the radius or distance within which goods or goods of any class may be carried by road;

(*f*) provide for the giving of directions with respect to the carriage of goods on any particular vehicles, or by any particular route, or to any particular clearing house or depot;

(*g*) regulate the priority in which goods are to be carried by road and vehicles used for the purposes of road transport;

(*h*) prescribe the conditions on which, and the rates at which, horses or vehicles may be hired for the purposes of road transport and goods carried by road, and the conditions on which goods so carried or to be carried are to be loaded or discharged;

(*i*) make such other provision in relation to road transport as appears to the Board necessary or expedient.

(2) Any order under this regulation may be made so as to apply either generally to all horses and vehicles or to horses or vehicles of any class or to horses or vehicles belonging to any particular owner.

(3) Such compensation shall be paid for any horse or vehicle of which possession is taken or which is placed at the disposal of the Board or of any person specified by the Board, in pursuance of this regulation, as shall in default of agreement be determined by a single arbitrator appointed in the prescribed manner, and in determining the amount of the compensation the arbitrator shall have regard to the age and condition of the horse or vehicle, but shall not be bound to have regard to the market price of the horse or vehicle, or to the rate of hire prevailing in the district.

Nothing in this provision shall require the payment of compensation in respect of horses or vehicles taken or placed at the disposal of the Board or of any person in connection with a preconcerted scheme to be put in operation in case of invasion or special military emergency.

(4) For the purpose of testing the accuracy of any return made to the Board under this regulation, or of obtaining information in the case of failure to make a return or to give any prescribed notice, any person authorised in that behalf by the Board may enter any premises belonging to or in the occupation of the person who has made or has failed to make the return, or on which the person so authorised has reason to believe that any horses or vehicles with respect to which a return has been required under this regulation are kept, and may carry out such inspection and examination (including the inspection and examination of books) as he may consider necessary for testing the accuracy of the returns or for obtaining such information.

(5) No individual return or part of a return made, and no information obtained, under this regulation, shall without lawful authority be published or disclosed by any person except for the purpose of a prosecution under this regulation.

(6) If in any case the Board are of opinion that it is expedient to obtain information from any person in connection with any horses or vehicles, the Board may, without making an order for the purpose, require that person to furnish them with that information, and where the Board so require any information to be furnished the provisions of this regulation shall apply to information furnished and the furnishing of the information as they apply to returns made and the making of returns.

(7) The powers conferred by this regulation shall not be exercised as respects horses and vehicles used wholly or mainly in agriculture except in connection with a preconcerted scheme to be put in operation in case of invasion or special military emergency, and nothing in this regulation shall authorise any person to sell or part with the possession of, or buy, any horse in contravention of Regulation 2T or of the conditions of any licence granted thereunder.(a)

(8) In this regulation the expression "prescribed" means prescribed by an order made under this regulation, and the expression "horse" includes mule.

(9) If any person

(*a*) acts in contravention of or fails to comply with the provisions of this regulation or of any order or requirement made thereunder; or

(*b*) sells, removes or secretes any horse or vehicle so as to, or with intent to, defeat obstruct or delay the operation of any order made under this regulation or any directions duly given in pursuance of any such order;

or

(*c*) obstructs or impedes any person authorised by the Board in the exercise of any of his powers under this regulation;

he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

7B.—(1) The Board of Trade may, for the purpose of making the most efficient use of railway plant or labour, with a view to the successful prosecution of the war, make orders for all or any of the following purposes, namely:—

(*a*) for enabling the Board of Trade to take possession of any private owner's wagons and to use those wagons in such manner as they think best in the interests of the country as a whole, on such conditions as to payment, use and otherwise as may be provided by the order:

* * * * (b)

(2) If any person acts in contravention of or fails to comply with any of the provisions of an order so made, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(3) Any order may be made so as to apply generally to all railways or to any class of railways or to any special railway, or part of a railway or to any particular locality.

(a) REGULATION 2T.—That Regulation was revoked by order in Council of Nov. 25, 1918, St. R. & O., 1918, No. 1550 (London Gazette, Nov. 26, 1918). It prohibited the occupier of an agricultural holding in Great Britain from selling or parting with the possession of a horse used or capable of being used in agriculture without a licence from the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries or the Board of Agriculture for Scotland. In the form in which it applied in England and Wales it is printed together with the Sale of Horses Order, 1917, which delegated to agricultural executive committees the power of granting licences thereunder and a Summary of the Memoranda of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries on the subject at pp. 335–339 of the "Food (Supply and Production) Manual."

(b) OMITTED PORTIONS OF REGULATION 7B.—Paragraphs (*b*) to (*k*) of Regulation 7B (1) relate to traffic and other matters outside the scope of this Manual and are therefore omitted herefrom.

(4) Any order of the Board of Trade under this regulation may be revoked, extended, or varied, as occasion requires.

(c) Special Powers as to Motor Spirit.

Non-liability for non-fulfilment of contract for supply of motor-spirit.

8F. If any person, who is under a contract to supply motor spirit, refrains, on the request of the Board of Trade, or any person authorised for that purpose by the Board of Trade, from delivering motor spirit in accordance with his contract, that person shall not be liable to any action or proceedings taken against him in respect of the non-fulfilment of his contract so far as it is due to compliance with that request.

In this regulation, the expression "motor spirit" has the same meaning as in Part VI. of the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910.(**a**)

Power to require information as to motor-spirit used or kept.

15A. Every person who uses or keeps motor spirit, whether for the purpose of supplying motive power to motor-cars or for any other purpose, shall supply such information in relation to the motor spirit used or kept by him, and the purposes for which and the manner in which it is used or kept by him, as the Board of Trade may by any general or special order require, giving such particulars in such form and at such times as the Board of Trade may by order direct; and if any person fails to comply with this regulation, or with any order made by the Board of Trade thereunder, or knowingly gives any false information, he shall be guilty of a summary offence(**b**) against these regulations.

For the purposes of this regulation "motor spirit" has the same meaning as in section eighty-four of the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910.(**a**)

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6. Powers of Controller of the Stationery Office.

[NOTE.—For the purpose of enabling His Majesty's Stationery Office to obtain stores and other articles, and the execution of printing and other work, required for the service of His Majesty and the various Government Departments, Regulation 8EE of the Defence of the Realm Regulations empowered the Treasury to by order apply, with the necesary adaptations, to the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office the provisions of certain specified Regulations of the Defence of the Realm Code and provided that those Regulations as so applied and adapted should have effect as if they formed part of that Code.

(**a**) "MOTOR SPIRIT."—S. 84 (7) of that Act, 10 Edwd. 7. c. 8, is as follows :—
"(7) In this Part of this Act, the expression "motor spirit" means any inflammable hydrocarbon (including any mixture of hydrocarbons and any liquid containing hydrocarbon) which is capable of being used for providing reasonably efficient motive power for a motor car . . . . ."

(**b**) "SUMMARY OFFENCE."—*See* Section IV. 6 of the Introduction to this Manual

Regulations 2B, 2BB, 7, 8, 8A and 15C are hereunder printed in the adapted form in which they have been so applied to the Controller of the Stationery Office by Treasury Order (St. R & O., 1918, No. 242) which has effect as from March 1st, 1918. The Treasury Order also applied to the said Controller Regulations 29A and 34A of the said Code, but those Regulations being outside the main scope of this Manual are not here reproduced.]

Power to take possession of articles required for Government service.

2B. (**a**)It shall be lawful for the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office to take possession of any stores or other articles required for the service of His Majesty or any Government Department.

Where any goods, possession of which has been so taken, are acquired by the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office, the price to be paid in respect thereof shall in default of agreement be determined by the tribunal by which claims for compensation under these regulations are, in the absence of any express provision to the contrary determined.(**b**)

In determining such price(**c**) regard need not be had to the market price but shall be had—

(*a*) if the goods are acquired from the producer thereof, to the cost of production and to the rate of profit usually earned by him in respect of similar goods before the war and to whether such rate of profit was unreasonable or excessive, and to any other circumstances of the case;

(*b*) if the goods are acquired from any person other than the producer thereof, to the price paid by such person for the goods and to whether such price was unreasonable or excessive, and to the rate of profit usually earned in respect of the sale of similar goods before the war, and to whether such rate of profit was unreasonable or excessive, and to any other circumstances of the case; so, however, that if the person from whom the goods are acquired himself acquired the goods otherwise than in the usual course of his business, no allowance, or an allowance at a reduced rate, on account of profit shall be made:

Provided that where by virtue of these regulations or any order made thereunder the sale of the goods at a price above any price fixed thereunder is prohibited the price assessed under this regulation shall not exceed the price so fixed.

If, after the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office has issued a notice that he has taken or intends to take possession of any stores, or article in pursuance of this regulation, any person having control of any such stores or article (without the consent

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(**a**) As to the extent to which this Regulation has been declared to be *ultra vires*, *see* p. 3, footnote (**a**).

(**b**) Tribunal for Compensation Claims.—*See* footnote (**a**) to Regulation 2B as printed, p. 4, in the form in which it applies to the Admiralty, &c.

(**c**) Determination of Price.—The terms on which a sub-contract may be varied under Regulation 2BB (p. 5) are if a sub-contractor so requires determinable in the manner and in accordance with the principles prescribed by this Regulation 2B. Regulation 7 (p. 8) provides for the determination of the price of factory-output requisitioned thereunder.

of the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office) sells, removes, or secretes it, or deals with it in any way contrary to any conditions imposed in any licence, permit, or order that may have been granted in respect thereof, he shall be guilty of a summary offence(**a**) against these regulations.

Variance of terms of contract as to goods or services.

2BB. Where the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office has entered into a contract with any person (hereinafter referred to as "the principal contractor") for the supply to him of any goods or services, and for the purposes of such contract a sub-contract has after the 1st day of April nineteen hundred and eighteen been made with any other person (whether such sub-contract is made with the principal contractor or any sub-contractor), and it appears to the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office that the rate of profit earned or to be earned by the sub-contractor in respect of the sub-contract is unreasonable or excessive, the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office may (whether or not the sub-contract has been completed) issue a certificate to that effect and may by order vary the terms of the sub-contract by the substitution therefor of such terms as he may think fair and reasonable, and require the sub-contractor—

(*a*) to carry out the sub-contract in whole or in part in accordance with the terms as so varied; and

(*b*) either in addition thereto or as an alternative therefor to adjust the price of any goods already supplied or any services already rendered in accordance with the terms so varied, and to account to the other party to the sub-contract for any consequential reduction in price:

Provided that no order made under this regulation shall affect the price of any goods supplied or services rendered under any sub-contract where the sub-contract has been completed and the payment has been made more than one year before the date of the order.

If any sub-contractor in respect of whom such an order is made fails to comply with any of the requirements contained in the order, he shall be guilty of a summary offence(**a**) against these regulations:

Provided that if the sub-contractor does not agree to the terms fixed by the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office he may require the terms to be determined in the manner and in accordance with the principles prescribed by Regulation 2B,(**b**) without prejudice however to his obligation in the meantime to comply with the terms of the order.

(**a**) "SUMMARY OFFENCE."—*See* Section IV. 6 of the Introduction to this Manual.

(**b**) DETERMINATION OF TERMS OF VARIANCE OF SUB-CONTRACT.—Regulation 2B (p. 3) provides that the Defence of the Realm (Losses) Commission (as to which *see* footnote (**a**) to Regulation 2B as printed at p. 4) shall be the determining tribunal and prescribes the principles on which the terms are to be determined.

In the event of the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office exercising the powers conferred upon him by this regulation, the price payable by him to the principal contractor under the principal contract shall be reduced by such an amount, not exceeding the amount of the saving to the principal contractor due to the exercise of such powers, as may be determined by the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office.

This regulation shall apply where the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office has required the occupier of any factory or workshop to place at his disposal the whole or any part of the output of the factory or workshop as if the occupier had contracted with the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office to supply such output or part thereof at the price payable therefor as ascertained in accordance with Regulation 7.

Power to requisition output of factories manufacturing articles required for Government Service.

7. The Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office may by order require the occupier of any factory or workshop in which stores or any article required for the service of His Majesty or any Government Department are or may be manufactured, or in which any operation or process required in the production, alteration, renovation or repair thereof is or may be carried on or in which printing or other work required for such service as aforesaid is or may be carried on to place at his disposal the whole or any part of the output of the factory or workshop as may be specified in the order, and to deliver to him or to any person or persons named by him the output or such part thereof as aforesaid in such quantities and at such times as may be specified in the order: and the price to be paid for the output so requisitioned shall, in default of agreement, be determined by the arbitration of a judge of the High Court selected by the Lord Chief Justice of England in England, of a judge of the Court of Session selected by the Lord President of the Court of Session in Scotland, or of a judge of the High Court of Ireland selected by the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland.

In determining such price regard need not be had to the market price, but shall be had to the cost of production of the output so requisitioned and to the rate of profit usually earned in respect of the output of such factory or workshop before the war, and to whether such rate of profit was unreasonable or excessive, and to any other circumstances of the case.

If the occupier of the factory or workshop fails to comply with the order, or without the leave of the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office delivers to any other person any part of the output of the factory or workshop to which the order relates, he shall be guilty of a summary offence(a) against these regulations.

For the purpose of ascertaining the amount of the output of any factory or workshop or any plant therein and the cost of production of such output, and the rate of profit usually earned

(a) "Summary Offence."—*See* Section IV. 6 of the Introduction to this Manual.

in respect of the output of such factory or workshop before the war, the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office may require the occupier of any such factory or workshop, or any officer or servant of the occupier, or where the occupier is a company any director of the company, to furnish to the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office such particulars as to such output, cost, and rate of profit as he may direct, and may require any such particulars to be verified in such manner as he may direct, and if any such persons fails to comply with any such requirement he shall be guilty of a summary offence(**a**) against these regulations.

Power to take possession of any factory or plant.

8. The Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office may take possession of any factory or workshop or of any plant belonging thereto without taking possession of the factory or workshop itself, and may use the same for the service of His Majesty or of any Government Department at such times and in such manner as the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office may consider necessary or expedient, and the occupier and every officer and servant of the occupier of the factory or workshop, and where the occupier is a company, every director of the company,(**b**) shall obey the directions of the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office as to the user of the factory or workshop or plant, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of a summary offence(**a**) against these regulations.

Power to direct or restrict work in any factory and to remove plant.

8A. It shall be lawful for the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office:—

(*a*) to require any work in any factory or workshop to be done in accordance with the directions of the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office, given with the object of making the factory or workshop or the plant or labour therein as useful as possible for the production of stores and other articles, or the execution of printing or other work, required for the service of His Majesty or any Government Department and to require returns as to the nature and amount of work done in any factory or workshop;

(*b*) to regulate or restrict the carrying on of any work in any factory, workshop or other premises, or the engagement or employment of any workman, or all or any classes of workmen, therein, or to remove the plant therefrom, with a view to maintaining or increasing the production of such articles or the execution of such work in other factories, workshops or premises;

(**a**) "Summary Offence."—*See* Section IV. 6 of the Introduction to this Manual.

(**b**) Offences by Company Directors, &c.—Regulations 48A of the Defence of the Realm Regulations provides that every director and officer of a corporation or company shall be guilty of an offence against the Regulations committed by his corporation or company unless he proves that the act constituting the offence took place without his knowledge or consent.

and the occupier and every officer and servant of the occupier of the factory, workshop, or premises, and any other person affected by any such directions, regulations, or restrictions, and where the occupier is a company, every director of the company, shall obey the directions, regulations, or restrictions of the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office so given, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of a summary offence(**a**) against these regulations.

Where under this Regulation any return has been required or any directions regulating the priority to be given to work at any factory, workshop, or other premises, have been given, and any person in any such return, or in any certificate or document given or issued for the purpose of securing priority for any work in pursuance of such directions, makes any false statement or false representation, he shall be guilty of a summary offence(**a**) against these regulations.

Power to require particulars as to certain businesses.

15C. The Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office may by order require any person engaged in the production, manufacture, purchase, sale, distribution, transport, storage, or shipment of any stores and other articles, or the execution of printing or other work, required for the service of His Majesty or any Government Department to give such particulars as to his business as may be specified in the order, and may require any such particulars to be verified as he may direct, and if any person fails to comply with the order or with any requirement made thereunder, he shall be guilty of a summary offence(**a**) against these regulations.

If any person, except as authorised by the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office, discloses or makes use of any information given to him under this regulation he shall be guilty of a summary offence(**a**) against these regulations.

(**a**) "Summary Offence."—*See* Section IV. 6 of the Introduction to this Manual.

PART II.

WAR MATERIAL SUPPLIES ORDERS.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF THE "WAR MATERIAL SUPPLIES ORDERS" MADE BY THE ADMIRALTY, THE ARMY COUNCIL, THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS OR THE BOARD OF TRADE UNDER THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM REGULATIONS IN FORCE OR COMING INTO FORCE, DECEMBER 31st, 1919.(a)

Orders Included; Classification and Arrangement.

For the purposes of this Manual the following classes of orders have not been treated as "War Material Supplies" Orders and are therefore not included herein :—

(1) Orders of the **Food Controller**; all such Orders in force on July 31st, 1918, are printed in the "Food Supply Manual." A Supplement has carried on the work to December 31st, 1918, and a Second Supplement to May 10th, 1919.(a)

(2) Orders of the Board of Trade as to **Coal** which will be found in the "Defence of the Realm Manual."

The "War Material Supplies" Orders are divided into groups, according to the class of article which is the subject of control.

The sequence of the Orders of each group is that of their date of issue.

The Alphabetical Table immediately preceding Part I affords a rapid means of ascertaining whether any particular article is or is not controlled, and if controlled, how.

A considerable number of the Orders in the June, 1919, edition of this Manual were noted either in the text or in footnotes as cancelled or suspended. This information was given from the London Gazette, with references up to September 26, 1919. For the purposes of the present edition of the Manual the suspension of Orders has been treated as equivalent to cancellation or

(a) One Order of the Food Controller has been included, viz., The Hides (Restriction on Shipment) Order, 1919. *See* p. 86.

revocation, and all Orders cancelled or revoked or suspended up to September 26, 1919, have been omitted. In the case of Orders included in the June, 1919, edition which have been cancelled or revoked or suspended since September 26, a statement has been inserted indicating where the Order may be found and the date of the Order or Notice by which it was cancelled or revoked or suspended, with a reference to the London Gazette.

Permits, Licences and Notices issued under Orders which have been cancelled, revoked or suspended are taken to have lapsed with the Orders.

It seems convenient to insert here an Order of the Board of Trade making provision for the revocation of Orders relating to various articles of commerce.

THE ARTICLES OF COMMERCE (RELAXATION OF RESTRICTIONS) ORDER, 1918, DATED DECEMBER 21, 1918, MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

1918. No. 1739.

Whereas the Board of Trade have from time to time made Orders under the powers vested in them by Regulations 2F to 2JJ of the Defence of the Realm Regulations relating to various articles of commerce;

And whereas it is expedient to make provisions for the revocation of such Orders in manner hereinafter appearing;

Now, therefore, the Board of Trade, in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, hereby order as follows:—

1. Any Order made by the Board of Trade under Regulations 2E or 2F to 2JJ of the Defence of the Realm Regulations or any part of or provisions in any such Order shall cease to have effect from such date as may be specified in a notice relating thereto signed by the President, a Secretary, or an Assistant Secretary of the Board, subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified in such notice; provided that nothing herein or in such notice shall affect or prejudice any matter or thing done or suffered, proceeding taken, or penalty incurred under such Order before the date when it ceases to have effect.

2. This Order may be cited as The Articles of Commerce (Relaxation of Restrictions) Order, 1918.

H. Llewellyn Smith,
Secretary to the Board of Trade.

[London Gazette, Dec. 24, 1918.]

Groups under which War Material Supplies Orders are arranged.

[*Note.*—For purposes of reference and comparison such of the Groups contained in former editions of this Manual as include Orders still effective or Orders cancelled since September 26, 1919, have been retained. The titles of Orders cancelled, revoked or suspended since September 26, 1919 (up to which date cancellations, revocations or suspensions were noted in the previous edition), are inserted under the proper Group or Sub-group with the dates of cancellation, revocation or suspension.]

1. Arms, Ammunition and Explosives, *p.* 36.

2. Forage, *p.* 40.

3. Hides, Leather and Tanning Materials, *p.* 76 :
   - (1) Hides, *p.* 76.
   - (2) Leather, *p.* 88.
   - (3) Tanning Materials, *p.* 89.
   - (4) Boots, *p.* 90.

4. Machinery, Tools, Apparatus and Vehicles, *p.* 94 :
   - (4) Boot and Saddlery Machinery and Implements, *p.* 94.
   - (8) Hosiery Needles, *p.* 94.
   - (11) Railway Material, *p.* 95.

5. Medical Stores and Drugs, *p.* 97.

6. Metals, *p.* 98.
   - (1) Molybdenite, *p.* 98, (suspended).
   - (2) Platinum, *p.* 98.
   - (3) Steel and Iron, *p.* 99.
   - (4) Tungsten, *p.* 99, (suspended).

7. Oils and Gas Works, *p.* 100.

8. Optical Munitions (Clinical Thermometers), *p.* 102.

9. Paper, *p.* 104.

10. Textiles, *p.* 105.
    - (1) Cotton, *p.* 105.
    - (2) Flax, *p.* 108.
    - (2A) Flax Seed, *p.* 117.
    - (3) Hemp, *p.* 117.
    - (5) Military and Oil-dressed Clothing and Accessories, *p.* 121.
    - (8) Wool and Woollen and Worsted Materials, *p.* 121.

11. Timber Supplies, *p.* 124.

1. Arms, &c.
(1) Arms, Ammunition and Explosives Generally.

1. Arms, Ammunition and Explosives.

Amatol Notice, 1918, *p.* 38.
Arms, Ammunition and Military Explosives Order, 1915, *p.* 36.
Arms, Ammunition and Military Explosives Notice, 1916, *p.* 36.
Arms, Ammunition and Military Explosives (Amendment) Order, 1917, *p.* 38.
Arms and Ammunition Notice of Oct. 1, 1918, *p.* 39.

THE ARMS, AMMUNITION, AND MILITARY EXPLOSIVES ORDER, 1915,(**a**) DATED SEPTEMBER 24, 1915, MADE BY THE ARMY COUNCIL.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by Regulation 30A of the Defence of the Realm Regulations,(**b**) the Army Council hereby order that the War Material to which that Regulation applies shall be war material of the following classes and descriptions, that is to say: Arms and Ammunition of a military nature, including all arms of greater calibre than ·23 inch and ammunition therefor (other than shot guns(**c**) and sporting ammunition for shot guns) and Military Explosives.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, September 24th, 1915.]

THE ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY EXPLOSIVES NOTICE, 1916,(**d**) DATED JUNE 16, 1916, MADE BY THE ARMY COUNCIL.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The articles mentioned below are included under the term "Arms and Ammunition" specified by the Army Council as War Material to which Defence of the Realm Regulations 30A(**b**) is applied:—

Ammunition.	Machine Guns.
Bombs.	Mortars.
Cartridges.	Pistols.
Detonators.	Revolvers.
Fuses (for shells).	Rifles.
Gaines.	*Shells and shell bodies (machined).
*Grenades.	Cavalry Swords.
Guns (Artillery)	

* No licence is required for rough castings or unmachined shell bodies.

(**a**) SHORT TITLE OF ORDER.—The Short Title was conferred by the "Army Council (Citation of War Material Supplies Orders) Order, 1918." This and other Citation Orders were printed in an Appendix to former Editions of this Manual.

(**b**) REGULATION 30A.—This is printed, p. 13.

(**c**) SINGLE BARREL SHOT GUNS.—Regulation 30A now applies to these, *see* the Arms, Ammunition and Military Explosives (Amendment) Order, 1917, p. 38.

(**d**) SHORT TITLE OF NOTICE.—The Short Title was conferred by the "Army Council (Citation of War Material Supplies Orders) Order, 1918."

Machinery, Raw Material and Components other than those mentioned are not included under War Material.

Applications for a permit under Regulation 30A(**b**) in respect of any of the above should be addressed to the Secretary (M.I. 6D) War Office, S.W. 1.

Military Explosives.

The articles mentioned below(**a**) are included under the term "Military Explosives" specified by the Army Council as War Material to which Defence of the Realm Regulation 30A(**b**) is applied:—

†*Acetate (grey) of Lime* (**c**).
†*Acetone* (**c**).
Ammonal.
Ballistite.
Bellite.
Blastine.
Cordite.
Fulminate of Mercury.
Guncotton.
Gunpowder (except Sporting and Commercial).
Melinite.
Megadine.
Nitro Cellulose Powder.
Nitro Glycerine.
Perchlorate of Ammonia.
Perchlorate of Potash.
Picric.
Sabulite.
T.N.T. (Trinitrotoluol).
Trotyl.
Tetryl.
Tonite.
T.N.X. (Trinitroxylol).

Application for a permit under Regulation 30A(**b**) in respect of any of the above, with the exception of grey acetate of lime or acetone should be addressed to the Secretary (M.I. 6D), War Office, S.W. 1.

† *Application for a permit under Regulation* 30A(**b**) *in respect of grey acetate of lime or acetone*(**c**) *should be addressed to the Director of Propellant Supplies, Ministry of Munitions, 32, Old Queen Street, S.W.*1.

[The above Notice was published in the London Gazette, June 20th, 1916.]

(**a**) Amatol.—Amatol is now included in this list, *see* the Amatol Notice 1918, p. 38.

(**b**) Regulation 30A.—This is printed p. 13.

(**c**) Acetate (grey) of Lime and Acetone ceased to be War Material as on and from Dec. 20, 1918. *See* Ministry of Munitions (Suspension of Orders) No. 1 General Order, 1918 (Dec., 1918 Edition of this Manual, p. 47.)

1. Arms, &c.

(1) Arms, Ammunition and Explosives Generally.

THE ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY EXPLOSIVES (AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1917,(a) DATED SEPTEMBER 4, 1917, MADE BY THE ARMY COUNCIL.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by Regulation 30A(b) of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Army Council hereby order that the War Material to which that Regulation applies shall include single barrel shot guns.

The Army Council Order of September 24th, 1915,(c) is hereby amended to read as follows:—

"In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by Regulation 30A of the Defence of the Realm Regulations,(b) the Army Council hereby order that the War Material to which that Regulation applies shall be war material of the following classes and descriptions, that is to say:—Arms and Ammunition of a military nature, including all arms of greater calibre than ·23 inch and ammunition therefor (other than double barrel shot guns and sporting ammunition for shot guns) and Military Explosives."

By Order of the Army Council.

R. H. Brade.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, September 7, 1917.]

THE AMATOL NOTICE, 1918,(a) DATED FEBRUARY 12, 1918, ISSUED BY THE ARMY COUNCIL.

With reference to Army Council Order published in the *London Gazette* of 24th September, 1915(c)—

Amatol is now included under the term "Military Explosives" specified by the Army Council as War Material to which Defence of the Realm Regulation 30A(b) is applied. (*Vide* Notice published in the *London Gazette* of 20th June, 1916.(d)

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, February 12, 1918.]

(a) SHORT TITLE OF ORDER.—The Short Title was conferred by the "Army Council (Citation of War Material Supplies Orders) Order, 1918."

(b) REGULATION 30A.—This is printed p. 13.

(c) ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY EXPLOSIVES ORDER, 1915.—This is printed p. 36.

(d) ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY EXPLOSIVES NOTICE, 1916.—This is printed p. 36.

NOTICE, DATED OCTOBER 1, 1918, ISSUED BY THE ARMY COUNCIL.

1. Arms, &c.

(1) Arms, Ammunition and Explosives generally.

With reference to the Order made by the Army Council on the 16th day of June, 1916, applying Defence of the Realm Regulation 30A to Arms and Ammunition specified therein, the Army Council give notice that they hereby permit all persons to

(*a*) buy, sell, or deal in; or

(*b*) offer or invite an offer or propose to buy, sell or deal in; or

(*c*) enter into negotiations for the sale or purchase of or other dealing in

Detonators within Great Britain.

The Army Council desire to call attention to the fact that applications for a permit to deal in detonators involving communication outside Great Britain should be addressed as heretofore, to the Secretary, M.I.6D, War Office. S.W.1.

[London Gazette, Oct. 1, 1918.]

2. Forage.

2. Forage.

Hay and Straw Order No. 4, 1918, *p.* 65.
Hay and Straw Lifting and Use, England and Wales, July 30, 1918, *p.* 42.
Hay and Straw Lifting and Use, Scotland, Aug. 21, 1918, *p.* 54.
Hay and Straw (Lifting) Cancellation, Scotland, Sept. 30, 1919, *p.* 72.
Hay and Straw and Chop (Sale), Great Britain, Jan. 7, 1919, *p.* 67.
Hay and Straw and Chop (Sale), England and Wales, Aug. 20, 1918, *p.* 50.
Hay and Straw and Chop (Sale), England and Wales, Aug. 27, 1918, *p.* 60.
Hay and Straw and Chop (Sale), England and Wales, Sept. 30, 1919, *p.* 72.
Hay and Straw and Chop (Sale), Scotland, Sept. 2, 1918, *p.* 61.
Hay and Straw and Chop (Sale), Scotland, Sept. 30, 1919, *p.* 73.
Hay and Oat Straw and Wheat Straw (Sale), Ireland, Aug. 22, 1918, *p.* 59.
Hay and Straw and Chop (Sale), England and Wales, Jan. 23, 1919, *p.* 69.
Hay and Straw (Sale), Scotland, Jan. 23, 1919, *p.* 70.
Hay (Lifting) Cancellation, England and Wales, Sept. 30, 1919, *p.* 70.
Hay (Returns) Order, 1919, *p.* 73.
Rye Grass and Seed Mixture Hay, Ireland, Aug. 13, 1918, *p.* 47, and Cancellation, Sept. 30, 1919, *p.* 71.
Straw (Lifting), England and Wales, Jan. 23, 1919, *p.* 68.
Straw (Lifting), Scotland, Jan. 23, 1919, *p.* 69.
Waste of Forage Order, 1918, *p.* 40.
Waste of Forage (Amendment) Order, 1918, *p.* 64.

See also INDEX, *p.* 166.

THE WASTE OF FORAGE ORDER, 1918, DATED MAY 2, 1918, MADE BY THE ARMY COUNCIL.

In exercise of the powers conferred on them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all the other powers enabling them in that behalf, the Army Council hereby orders that the following regulations shall be observed by all persons concerned:—

1. A person shall not waste any Forage or cause or permit any Forage to be wasted.

2. For the purpose of this Order, Forage is wasted:—

(*a*) Whenever the Forage is wilfully or negligently damaged or is thrown away; [or as to hay or oat straw is used other than for feeding purposes except under licence

2. Forage.

from the District Purchasing Officer of Supplies of the County or District concerned, a list of whom is appended];(a) or

(*b*) Whenever any person having the control, or custody of the Forage omits to take any precaution which ought reasonably to be taken for its preservation; or

(*c*) In taking such precaution does so in a negligent, or unworkmanlike or inefficient manner whereby the Forage becomes damaged or unfit for use; or

(*d*) Whenever any person having the disposal of the Forage unreasonably retains the same undisposed of until the same becomes unfit for use.

3. For the purpose of this Order every person having control of the Forage on any farm or in any barn, shop, warehouse, or other place in which any Forage is wasted by the act or default of any person employed in or about the farm, barn, shop, warehouse or other place, shall be deemed to have caused such waste, unless he shall have taken reasonable steps to prevent such waste.

4. Any Officer of the Forage Department or any person specially authorised by him, or any Police Constable may enter upon any premises in which he has reason to believe that any Forage is being wasted, and carry out such inspection and examination of the premises and take such samples as he shall think fit.

5. For the purpose of this Order:—

The expression "Forage" shall mean hay, oat straw and wheat straw and "chaff" or "chop" manufactured therefrom.(b)

6. Notwithstanding anything contained in para. 2 (*a*) of this Order, the use of oat straw in Scotland and Ireland for other than feeding purposes shall not be deemed a contravention of this Order.

7. Nothing in this Order shall affect any Orders that may be in force from time to time prohibiting the lifting of hay and straw except under Licence.

8.—(*a*) This Order may be cited as the Waste of Forage Order, 1918.

(*b*) This Order shall come into force on the 11th May, 1918.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

(a) The provision in brackets is no longer effective. The list of District Purchasing Officers of Supplies is therefore omitted.

(b) For the words "hay, oat straw and wheat straw" the words "hay and straw" are substituted by the Waste of Forage (Amendment) Order, 1918, dated Oct. 25, *post* p. 64.

2. Forage. ORDER PROHIBITING THE LIFTING AND USE OF HAY AND STRAW IN ENGLAND AND WALES, DATED JULY 30, 1918, MADE BY THE ARMY COUNCIL.

[NOTE.—This Order was cancelled in so far as it relates to *Straw* and threshed tares in respect of which on Feb. 1, 1919, no purchase note had been signed, by Order of Jan. 23, 1919, *post* p. 68.

See also the Notice of Cancellation of September 30, 1919, with regard to *Hay*, *post* p. 70.]

In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers thereunto enabling them the Army Council hereby give notice that all hay and threshed hay, oat straw and wheat straw, rivet wheat straw, buckwheat straw, barley straw, mustard straw, rye straw, pea straw, bean straw and threshed tares (hereinafter in this Order referred to as hay and straw forage) now standing in bulk in England and Wales or as and when harvested, except such hay or straw of the 1917 or earlier crop as has been released by sale licence, is taken possession of by the Army Council and shall from the date of this Order, or as and when harvested, be held at the disposal of the duly authorised officers of the War Department.

2. Producers and consumers having hay and straw forage in their possession at the date of this Order may continue (subject as regards producers to the provisions of paragraph 3 hereof) to use a reasonable quantity of such hay and straw forage for consumption by stock in their possession or under their control.

3. Every producer desirous of using hay and straw forage in his possession for consumption by stock in his possession or under his control must forthwith make application in writing to the District Purchasing Officer for Supplies of the County in which the hay and straw forage is situate for such hay and straw forage to be inspected with a request that a producer consumer's licence may be issued to him for such quantity thereof as he may require for consumption by stock in his possession or under his control for the period ending the 30th September, 1919. Such application must state (*a*) the description and estimated quantity of hay and straw forage in the applicant's possession, and if it is standing in ricks or bays the number of such ricks or bays and the approximate tonnage of each (*b*) the description of hay and straw forage and the estimated quantity of each description he will require for consumption by stock in his possession or under his control (*c*) the number and description of stock in his possession or under his control.

4. Until inspection has been made and the application for a producer consumer's licence has been finally disposed of the producer may continue to use a reasonable amount of hay and straw forage in his possession for consumption by stock in his possession or under his control.

5. Any producer consumer's licence shall be liable to revision on and after the 15th April, 1919.

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6. All hay and straw forage in the possession of the producer for which a producer consumer's licence has not been issued as aforesaid will be taken by the Army Council.

7. (*a*) Should any producer consider that the quantity of hay and straw forage allowed by any producer consumer's licence for his own consumption is insufficient for his needs he may appeal by a written notice within 14 days of the issue of such licence to the Farm Produce County Committee of the county in which the hay and straw forage is situate whose decision shall be final, or (*b*) should any producer consider in the case of hay and straw forage in respect of which the price offered to him is less than any fixed price above which the sale thereof is prohibited by virtue of the Defence of the Realm Regulations or any Order made thereunder that the price offered to him is inadequate he may either (i) appeal by written notice within 14 days of such price being offered to the Farm Produce County Committee of the county in which the hay and straw forage is situate whose decision shall be final or (ii) obtain the decision (in default of agreement) of the tribunal by which claims for compensation under the Defence of the Realm Regulations are in the absence of any express provision to the contrary determined in accordance with the provisions of Regulation 2B of the said Regulations.

8. All hay and straw forage taken by the Army Council will be taken upon the terms of a Purchase Note to be signed by the producer, and where such Purchase Note is signed by the producer at the time of taking, interest at certain rates as set out in the Purchase Note will be added to the price stated thereon. In the event of a producer refusing or neglecting to sign such Purchase Note such interest will not be payable, except that where a producer has appealed to the Farm Produce County Committee as provided in paragraph 7 (*b*) of this Order and the Farm Produce County Committee has upheld his appeal, he shall receive interest as aforesaid as though the appeal had not been made or the signature had not been withheld.

9. No person may deal in hay and straw forage without a licence. Application for such licences must be made to the Civil Supplies Central Control Council through the County Distributing (Forage) Committee.

10. All consumers (other than producers) must register with one or more dealers or producer-distributors, and when applying to register with any dealer or producer-distributor must state (*a*) the number of animals for which hay and straw forage is required (*b*) the classification of such animals (*c*) the description and quantity of each description of hay and straw forage required, and (*d*) the place at which it is required.

Should the number of animals in the consumer's possession increase or decrease after registration such increase or decrease must be notified by him to the dealer or the producer-distributor concerned.

2. Forage.

11. All persons requiring straw for thatching (except in the case of a producer), packing, paper manufacturing or any other purpose whatsoever other than consumption by animals must make application to the County Distributing (Forage) Committee of the county concerned, stating (*a*) the description and quantity of straw required, (*b*) the purposes for which it is required, (*c*) the place at which it is required, and (*d*) the name and address of the person from whom it is desired to obtain supply.

12. All licences issued under this Order will be issued subject to the conditions and restrictions contained in such licences. Any departure from such conditions and restrictions or other act in contravention of the provisions of this Order will be an offence under the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and will render the offender liable to the penalties attaching thereto.

13. Detailed instructions regarding the necessary procedure to be adopted by all persons desiring to use, sell, purchase or otherwise deal in hay and straw forage under this Order can be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Forage Committee, 64, Whitehall Court, S.W.1.

14. The addresses of the District Purchasing Officers for Supplies mentioned in para. 3 are as under:—

[The list here given is the same as that for England and Wales appended to the Waste of Forage Order, 1918, at p. 102, with the following alterations:—

Dorset, 2, Cornwall Road, Dorchester.
Gloucestershire, 5, St. George's Chambers, George Street, Gloucester.
Hampshire, 45, Southgate Street, Winchester.
Herefordshire, 34, Broad Street, Hereford.
Isle of Man is not included under the Present Order.
Surrey, "Drakecliffe," Portsmouth Road, Guildford.
N.E. Wales, 4, Grosvenor Road, Wrexham.
S.W. Wales, The Unionist Club, Lammas Street, Carmarthen.]

15. The address of the Civil Supplies Central Control Council mentioned in para. 9 is as under:—

47, Victoria Street,
London, S.W.1.

16. The addresses of the County Distributing (Forage) Committees mentioned in paras. 9 and 11 are as under:—

Bedford, 11, St. Paul's Square, Bedford.
Berkshire, Blagrave Street, Reading.
Buckinghamshire, 69A, Buckingham Street, Aylesbury.
Cambridge, Isle of Ely, Geneva House, Regent Street, Cambridge.
Cheshire, 49, Lancaster Ave., Fennel Street, Manchester.
Cornwall, Trisprison, Helston, Cornwall.
Cumberland, 35, Castle Street, Carlisle.
Derby, 6, Green Lane, Derby.
Devonshire, 17, Bedford Circus, Exeter.

Dorset, 3, Napier Terrace, Dorchester.
Durham, 25, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Essex, 100, Palmerston House, Broad Street, London, E.C.
Gloucester, 130-160, Cricklade Street, Cirencester.
Hampshire, 42, Bridge Street, Andover.
Hereford, 34, Broad Street, Hereford.
Hertfordshire, Chequer Street, St. Albans.
Huntingdon, St. George's House, St. George's Street, Huntingdon.
Kent, 19, Bank Street, Ashford.
Lancashire, 18, Shudehill, Manchester.
Leicester and Rutland, 32, Halford Street, Leicester.
Lincoln, Wigford House, High Street, Lincoln.
London and Middlesex, 24, Corn Exchange Chambers, Seething Lane, London, E.C.
Monmouth, Gaer Fach, Newport, Monmouth.
Norfolk, Quay Side, Norwich.
Northampton, 2A, Guildhall Road, Northampton.
Northumberland, 5, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Nottingham, 25, Castle Gate, Newark-on-Trent.
Oxford, York House, St. Aldates, Oxford.
Shropshire, 83, Wyle Cop, Shrewsbury.
Somerset, Bank Chambers, 54, North Street, Taunton.
Stafford, 43, Greengate Street, Stafford.
Suffolk, Tower Chambers, Ipswich.
Surrey, Piccards House, Bridge Street, Guildford.
Sussex, 1A, Cromwell Road, Hove.
Warwick, Carlton House, 28, High Street, Birmingham.
Westmoreland, c/o. Jackson Dawson, Esq., Appleby, Westmoreland.
Wiltshire, Bank Chambers, Devizes.
Worcester, Vine Street, Evesham.
Yorkshire, 44, Queen Anne's Road, York.
N.-E. Wales, Caia Stores, Mount Street, Wrexham.
S.-W. Wales, 50, Plymouth Street, Swansea.
N.-W. Wales, Cefni Chambers, Llangefni, Anglesey.
S.-E. Wales, 98, Queen Street, Cardiff.

17. The addresses of the Farm Produce County Committees mentioned in paras. 7 and 8 are as under:—

Bedfordshire, Henry Swaffield, Surveyor, Ampthill.
Berkshire, W. Chillingworth, 39, Blagrave Street, Reading.
Buckinghamshire, G. H. Manning, 12, Temple Square, Aylesbury.
Cambridgeshire, A. E. Saunders, Waterbeach, Cambridge.
Chester, James Sadler, 62, Nantwich Road, Crewe.
Cornwall, H. Rosewarne, Princes Street, Truro.
Cumberland, J. W. Watt, The Viaduct, Carlisle.
Devon, W. W. Beer, 17, Bedford Circus, Exeter.
Derby, W. E. Cox, Elmton Park, Chesterfield.
Dorset, W. G. Miles, 6, South Street, Dorchester.
Durham, Miss Dorothy Parlour, 6, Arden Street, Darlington.

2. Forage.

Essex, A. F. White, 17, Duke Street, Chelmsford.
Gloucester, Thomas Bradford, 5, St. George's Chambers, George Street, Gloucester.
Hampshire, Percy Shenton, 41, Jewry Street, Winchester.
Hereford, W. G. C. Britten, 20, East Street, Hereford.
Hertford, W. Young, 4, St. Peter's Street, St. Albans.
Huntingdon, B. P. Carter, Barclay's Bank, Huntingdon.
Kent, E. L. Gardner, 69, Castle Street, Canterbury.
Lincoln, G. E. Nettleship, Auctioneer, Saltergate, Lincoln.
Lancashire, T. H. Holborn, County Chambers, Fishergate, Preston.
Leicester and Rutland, Geo. Attenborough, 6, Friar Lane, Leicester.
London and Middlesex, A. L. Perkins, Greenford Green, Middlesex. (Chairman.)
Monmouth, W. Homfray Davies, Tredegar Chambers, Bridge Street, Newport, Monmouth.
Norfolk, A. R. Harrison, 16, Eaton Road, Norwich.
Northampton, T. C. Woods, 2, Derngate, Northampton.
Nottingham, W. H. Bradwell, Thurland Street, Nottingham.
Northumberland, A. J. Hargrave, Newcastle Farmers' Club, The Collingwood, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Oxford, J. G. Abraham, Chadlington, Charlbury. (Chairman.)
Shropshire, Alfred Mansell, College Hill, Shrewsbury.
Somerset, W. L. Price, 3, Hammet Street, Taunton.
Soke of Peterborough, W. Stock, Bedgeny Road, March, Cambridgeshire.
Stafford, C. F. South, Bank Passage, Stafford.
East Suffolk, A. Collings, Esq., 86, Princes Street, Ipswich.
West Suffolk, John H. Bonner, Guildhall Street, Bury St. Edmunds.
Surrey, H. E. Fenn, 94, Woodbridge Road, Guildford.
Sussex, E. P. Weller, c/o J. C. Robinson, Esq., Iford, Lewes.
Warwick, Phillip Pallant, 23, Albert Street, Rugby.
Westmorland, H. S. Hodgson, 22A, Highgate, Kendal.
Wiltshire, A. M. Marles, Watergate House, Bulford, Wilts.
Worcester, A. G. Griffiths, Auctioneer, 70A, Broad Street, Worcester.
Yorkshire, F. Arey, Davyhall Chambers, Davygate, York.
N.-W. Wales, D. H. Davies, Rorsedd, Fawr, Chwilog, S.O., Carnarvon.
N.-E. Wales, T. G. Lewis, Brynyorkon, Caergwrle, Wrexham. (Chairman.)
S.-E. Wales, H. Jones-Davies, Glyneiddan, Natgaredig, Carmarthenshire.

18. So much of the Army Council Order of the 17th July, 1917,(a) prohibiting the lifting of hay and straw in Great

(a) Printed in the June, 1919, Edition of this Manual, p. 47.

Britain and Ireland and the Isle of Man as relates to the lifting of hay and straw in England and Wales is hereby cancelled, but nothing in this Order shall affect the said Order of the 17th July, 1917, in so far as it relates to the lifting of hay, oat and wheat straw in Scotland, Ireland and the Isle of Man. **2. Forage.**

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

[London Gazette, Aug. 2, 1918.]

ORDER PROHIBITING THE LIFTING OF RYE GRASS AND SEED MIXTURE HAY IN IRELAND, DATED AUGUST 13, 1918, MADE BY THE ARMY COUNCIL.

[*See* the Notice of Cancellation of September 30, 1919, *post* p. 71.]

1. In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations the Army Council do hereby give notice that all first and second year rye grass and seed mixtures (except as hereinafter mentioned) now standing in bulk in Ireland or as and when harvested is taken possession of absolutely by the Army Council, and shall from the date of this Order or as and when harvested be held at the disposal of the duly authorised Officers of the War Department.

2. The sale of hay and straw in Ireland other than such first and second year rye grass and seed mixtures as mentioned in paragraph 1 hereof will be unrestricted and uncontrolled subject only to such maximum prices as may from time to time be in force by any Order of the Army Council. No restriction is placed on the use for stock-feeding purposes of first and second year rye grass and seed mixtures by any Producer who has not grown in the aggregate more than two acres during the year 1918 or, for such stock-feeding purposes by any person who at the date of this Order does not hold more than 4 tons of such first and second year rye grass and seed mixtures.

3. All Producers who have grown during the year 1918 in the aggregate more than two statute acres of first and second year rye grass and seed mixtures, and all persons who may, at the date of this Order, be in possession of 4 tons or more of first and second year rye grass and seed mixtures, must within fourteen days of this Order render a return to the Administrative Area Officer, Royal Hospital, Dublin, showing the following particulars:

(*a*) The estimated quantity of the first and second year rye grass and seed mixtures produced by them or in their possession.

(*b*) The estimated quantity of hay (other than first and second year rye grass and seed mixtures) and oat straw produced by them or in their possession.

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(*c*) The number of animals and their classification for which forage is required.

(*d*) The estimated quantity of forage other than first and second year rye grass and seed mixtures required for feeding of stock actually in their possession for the period ending 30th September, 1919.

(*e*) The place at which such hay and straw is situate.

4. As soon as possible after the return mentioned in paragraph 3 has been received by the Administrative Area Officer the Forage will be inspected and a Producer Consumer's Licence issued for such quantity as it may be determined is required by the Producer or Holder for the feeding of Stock in his possession. The balance of the first and second year rye grass and seed mixtures as is found suitable will be taken for War Department requirements. Pending such inspection, Producers or Holders are authorised to use a reasonable amount of first and second year rye grass and seed mixtures for stock in their possession, provided that they have not other suitable forage for feeding purposes.

5. Producer Consumer's Licences issued under paragraph 4 will be liable to revision on or after the 1st March, 1919, and if on any such revision it is determined that any first and second year rye grass and seed mixtures suitable for Army purposes in respect of which a Licence has been issued is in excess of the Holder's proper requirements, such excess must be taken over by the War Department and such Licence may be cancelled in respect thereof.

6. Should a Producer or Holder consider that the quantity licensed for his own requirements is insufficient for his needs, or in the case of hay and straw taken for Army requirements, that the price is inadequate, provided that such price is less than the maximum allowed by any Order that may at the time of taking be in force, he shall have the right to appeal to the Chairman of the Irish Forage Advisory Committee, whose address is c/o the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, Dublin, whose decision or the decision of any person appointed to act by the chairman as his deputy shall be final.

7. All hay or straw taken for Army use will be the subject of a purchase note at the time of purchase; interest at certain rates as set out therein will be added to the price stated thereon.

Where a vendor refuses or neglects to sign a purchase note such interest will not be payable, excepting that, where a vendor has appealed to the chairman of the Irish Advisory Forage Committee, as laid down in paragraph 6 of this Order, and the chairman or his deputy has allowed the appeal, then he shall receive interest as aforesaid as if the appeal had not been made or the signature had not been withheld.

8. First and second year rye grass and seed mixtures shall not be sold, exchanged, dealt with or in any way disposed of except under licence issued by the D.P.O.S. of the District.

9. All licences issued under this Order will be issued subject to the conditions and restrictions contained in such licences. 2. Forage.

Any departure from these conditions or other act of contravention of the provisions of this Order will be an offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations and render the offender liable to the penalties attaching thereto.

Detailed instructions regarding the necessary procedure to be adopted by all desiring to use or sell such first and second year rye grass and seed mixtures which are not suitable for War Department requirements can be obtained from the Area Administrative Officer, Royal Hospital, Dublin, or the D.P.O.S. of the District as set out hereunder.

10. To ensure the maintenance of the supply of milk, or to provide hay or straw for essential purposes in Ireland, the Area Administraitve Officer on behalf of the Army Council, may, notwithstanding anything in this Order contained, (1) take possession of any hay (other than rye grass or seed mixtures) or straw on such terms as he may decide, for and on behalf of properly constituted commitees, who shall be responsible for payment, for the distribution of any hay or straw acquired on their behalf, (2) may at any time require certified returns of sales or purchases of hay or straw made by any person or persons.

11. On and after 1st November, 1918, forage used for the feeding of stock must contain at least 25 per cent. of oaten straw.

12. The Army Council Order dated 17th July, 1917,(a) prohibiting the lifting of hay and straw in Great Britain and Ireland and the Isle of Man, in so far as it relates to Ireland, is hereby cancelled.

13. The addresses of the District Purchasing officers mentioned in paragraph 8 are as follows:—

D.P.O.S., No. 1 District, comprising Carlow, Cavan, Dublin, Galway, Kildare, King's County, Longford, Louth, Mayo, Meath, Queen's County, Roscommon, West Meath, Wexford, Wicklow, Leitrim (Southern part), 27, Upper Sackville Street, Dublin.

D.P.O.S., No. 2 District, comprising Antrim, Armagh, Down, Monaghan, Derry, Fermanagh, Donegal, Sligo, Tyrone and Leitrim (Northern part), Victoria Barracks, Belfast.

D.P.O.S., No. 3 District, comprising Clare, Cork, Kerry, Kilkenny, Limerick, Tipperary and Waterford, 6, Lapps Quay, Cork.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

War Office,
13th August, 1918.

(a) Printed in the June, 1919, Edition of this Manual, p. 47.

2. Forage

ORDER REGULATING THE SALE OF HAY AND STRAW AND OF CHOPPED HAY AND STRAW IN ENGLAND AND WALES, DATED AUGUST 20, 1918, MADE BY THE ARMY COUNCIL.

[NOTE.—This Order was amended by Order of Aug. 27, 1918, *post* p. 60, and by Order of Oct. 7, 1918 (London Gazette, Oct. 8, 1918), which was cancelled by Order of Jan. 7, 1919, substituting new provisions, *post* p. 67. It was further amended in so far as it relates to Straw by Order of Jan. 23, 1919, *post* p. 69. It was again amended by Order of Sept. 30, 1919, *post* p. 72, which provided also that the Order should not apply to the 1919 crop of Hay, Straw, or Chopped Hay and Straw.]

In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling them, the Army Council do hereby order:—

That on any sale of hay, threshed hay, straw, chopped hay, chopped threshed hay or chopped straw in England and Wales, the prices shall not exceed such prices as are set out hereunder:—

Schedule 1.

The following are the maximum prices which a Producer or Grower may receive for hay and straw in the stack, but such prices shall in every case include the cost of carting to the nearest Railway Station or a distance equivalent thereto:—

Hay, per ton, £8.
Threshed Hay, per ton, £5.
Oat Straw,(a) Barley Straw, Bean Straw, Pea Straw and Threshed Tares, per ton, £3 15*s*.
Wheat Straw, Revit Wheat Straw, Buckwheat Straw and Mustard Straw, per ton, £3.

The above prices are for best quality only; inferior hay or straw will be graded according to quality.

In addition to the above prices interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum will be added calculated from 1st October, 1918, if the application to inspect (as mentioned in the Army Council Order of 30th July, 1918, prohibiting the lifting of hay and straw in England and Wales) is received in the office of the D.P.O.S. on or before that date, to date of completion of lifting and calculated from the date such application to inspect is received in the office of the D.P.O.S. when received after 1st October, 1918, to date of completion.

Further, if lifting is completed subsequent to 31st December, 1918, interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum will be added calculated from 1st January, 1919, to completion of lifting, computed on the prices set out in the above Schedules.

(a) By Order of Aug. 27, 1918, *post* p. 60, it is provided that the price of Rye Straw shall be the same as the price of Oat Straw as laid down by this Order.

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Schedule 2 (1917 *or earlier crops*).

The following are the maximum prices which a Producer or Grower may receive for hay and straw in the stack, but such prices shall in every case include the cost of carting to nearest Railway Station or a distance equivalent thereto:—

Hay, per ton, £6 1*s*.

Threshed Hay, per ton, £4 10*s*.

Oat Straw,(**a**) Barley Straw, Bean Straw, Pea Straw and Threshed Tares, per ton, £3 6*s*.

Wheat Straw, Revit Wheat Straw, Buckwheat Straw and Mustard Straw, per ton, £2 15*s*.

The above prices are for best quality only: inferior hay or straw will be graded according to quality.

Schedule 3.

1. All *Hay and Straw* sold for Civilian purposes, whether to a Wholesale Dealer or Retailer, will be invoiced to such Wholesale Dealer or Retailer by the County Distributing (Forage) Committee of the County concerned at cost price at stack plus buying and established charges.(**b**)

2. To such invoiced price the Wholesale Dealer may add the following charges:—

(*a*) For establishment charges, 5*s*. per ton.

(*b*) For cutting, trussing and tying with string or baling with two or more wires, 16*s*. per ton.

(*c*) (1) The actual cost per ton incurred of any freight by rail, or,

(2) The actual cost of freight by water not exceeding such sum per ton per mile as the County Distributing (Forage) Committee is satisfied is the local rate ruling at the time of delivery.

(3) Where conveyed wholly by road and not by rail or water, such sum per ton per mile in excess of the distance from stack to neareset Railway Station as the County Distributing (Forage) Committee is satisfied is the local rate ruling at the time of delivery.

(**a**) By Order of Aug. 27, 1918, *post*, p. 60, it is provided that the price of Rye Straw shall be the same as the price of Oat Straw as laid dawn by this Order.

(**b**) By Order of Jan. 23, 1919, *post*, p. 69, this paragraph was cancelled in so far as it relates to Straw and the following paragraph was substituted:—

"All Straw sold for civilian purposes, whether to a Wholesale Dealer or Retailer, will be invoiced by the Producer or Grower to such wholesale Dealer or Retailer at the cost price at stack as provided by this Order";

and by Order of Sept. 30, 1919, *post*, p. 72 the following paragraph was substituted so far as it relates to Hay:—

"All Hay sold for civilian purposes, whether to a wholesale dealer or retailer, will be invoiced by the Producer or Grower to such wholesale dealer or retailer at the cost price at stack as provided by this Order."

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(*d*) Where conveyed by rail or water, for loss of weight in transit, 5*s*. per ton.

(*e*) In the case of straw tied *by hand* in bundles with two strings or bands, instead of the sum mentioned in para. 2 (*b*), the sum of 14*s*. per ton.(**a**)

(*f*) In the case of hay tied with hay or straw bands, instead of the sum mentioned in para. 2 (*b*) above, the sum of 10*s*. per ton.

(*g*)(**a**) In the case of straw baled *or bundled* with two or more wires *or strings* behind the threshing drum, instead of the sum mentioned in para. 2 (*b*), the sum of 10*s*. per ton.(**a**)

(*h*) For buying charges in the case of straw, 1*s*. 6*d*. per ton.(**b**)

(*i*) For buying charges in the case of Hay, 2*s*. per ton.(**c**)

3. In addition to the above sums per ton, a Wholesale Dealer who is also a Distributor, or a Distributing Dealer or Producer Distributor may add the following charges:—

(*a*) For establishment charges and profit, 6*s*. per ton.

(*b*) For road delivery charges from store or railhead to Consumer's premises, such sum per ton per mile as the County Distributing (Forage) Committee is satisfied is the local rate ruling at the time of delivery.(**c**)

(*c*) All costs of storage by County Distributing (Forage) Committee.(**c**)

(*d*) All costs of storage on premises occupied by Dealers at rates approved by the County Distributing (Forage) Committee of the County in which such premises are situate.(**d**)

4. Manufacturers of chopped hay and straw may make an additional charge of £2 3*s*. 4*d*. per ton to cover all costs incidental to manufacture; provided that where the Consumer or Purchaser supplies his own bags such charge shall be £1 10*s*. per ton.

5.(**e**) Distributors may charge for quantities not exceeding 10 cwt. an additional sum of £1 6*s*. 8*d*. per ton, provided that where a would-be Purchaser gives an order for a quantity exceeding 10 cwt. (such quantity being reasonable according to his normal requirements), and owing to a shortage of supplies, or other reason, the seller does not fulfil such Order in one delivery, then the price shall not exceed that laid down in Schedule 3, paras. 2 and 4 hereof excepting that the seller may

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(**a**) The words in italics were added by Order of Aug. 27, 1918, *post* p. 60.

(**b**) This section was added by Order of Jan. 23, 1919, *post*, p. 69.

(**c**) This clause was added by the Order of Sept. 30, 1919, *post*, p. 72.

(**d**) Sections (*c*) and (*d*) are added to this paragraph by Order of Aug. 27, 1918, *post*, p. 60.

(**e**) The original paragraph (No. 5) was cancelled and replaced by a new paragraph by Order of Oct. 7, 1918, which was revoked by Order of Jan. 7, 1919. That Order substituted two paragraphs, viz, 5 and 6 here set out. *See post*, p. 67.

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charge in addition to the price laid down in Schedule 3, paras. 2 and 4 aforesaid, the actual cost of delivery for each delivery after the first until the full amount of the Purchaser's order has been fulfilled: in all such cases an invoice or bill in respect thereof must be delivered to the purchaser indicating the charges made for delivery as separate items from the price of the goods delivered.

6.—(*a*) No distributor who has purchased from another distributor, such other distributor being entitled to and having charged the 6*s*. per ton authorised by para. 3 (*a*) hereof, may charge the said 6*s*. per ton in respect of quantities exceeding 10 cwt., but not exceeding 20 cwt. of hay or straw or chopped hay or straw sold unless he shall have obtained a permit so to do.

(*b*) Application for such permit must be made to the County Distributing (Forage) Committee of the county in which the business premises of the applicant are situated. When the applicant has more than one business in the same county a separate permit must be obtained for each business.

(*c*) The applicant must produce all books of account to the County Distributing (Forage) Committee concerned and give all information required.

(*d*) Every permit so obtained must be placed in a conspicuous place in the business premises of the holder thereof and must be produced by him whenever required by persons duly authorised to demand the same or by customers.

(*e*) In no case may a distributor charge the 6*s*. per ton authorised by para. 3 (*a*) hereof in addition to the £1 6*s*. 8*d*. per ton authorised by para. 5 hereof.

In all cases indicated in Schedule 3, paras. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, the seller must deliver to the Purchaser, at the time of sale, an invoice setting out the price and how such price is made up, and the latter in the case of a resale must also deliver to the person purchasing from him an invoice setting out the price at which he received the goods, and, in addition, must show such prices as he is entitled to charge as are set out in Schedule 3, paras. 2, 3, 4 or 5, as the case may be.

The Army Council Orders dated 17th July, 1917,(**a**) and 8th May, 1918,(**b**) regulating the sale of hay and straw in Great Britain and Ireland and the Isle of Man in so far as they relate to England and Wales are hereby cancelled.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

[London Gazette, Aug. 20, 1918.]

(**a**) Printed in the June, 1919, Edition of this Manual, p. 49.
(**b**) Printed in the June, 1919, Edition, p. 54.

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ORDER PROHIBITING THE LIFTING AND USE OF HAY AND STRAW IN SCOTLAND, DATED AUGUST 21, 1918, MADE BY THE ARMY COUNCIL.

[NOTE.—Cancelled in so far as it relates to Straw, by Order of Jan. 23rd, 1919, *post* p. 69.

See also the Notice of Cancellation of September 30, 1919, *post*, p. 72].

In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers thereunto enabling them, the Army Council hereby give notice that all hay and threshed hay, oat straw and wheat straw, revit wheat straw, buck wheat straw, barley straw, mustard straw, rye straw, pea straw, bean straw and threshed tares (hereinafter in this Order referred to as hay and straw forage) now standing in bulk in Scotland, or as and when harvested, except such hay or straw of the 1917 or earlier crop as has been released by sale licence, is taken possession of by the Army Council, and shall from the date of this Order, or as and when harvested, be held at the disposal of the duly authorised Officers of the War Department.

2. Producers and Consumers having hay and straw forage in their possession at the date of this Order may continue (subject as regards Producers to the provisions of para. 3 hereof) to use a reasonable quantity of such hay and straw forage for consumption by stock in their possession or under their control.

3. Every Producer desirous of using hay and straw forage in his possession for consumption by stock in his possession or under his control must forthwith make application in writing to the District Purchasing Officer for Supplies of the District in which the hay and straw forage is situate for such hay and straw forage to be inspected, with a request that a Producer Consumer's Licence may be issued to him for such quantity thereof as he may require for consumption by stock in his possession or under his control, for the period ending the 31st October, 1919. Such application must state, (*a*) the description and estimated quantity of hay and straw forage in the Applicant's possession, and if it is standing in ricks or bays the number of such ricks or bays and the approximate tonnage of each, (*b*) the description of hay and straw forage, and the estimated quantity of each description he will require for consumption by stock in his possession or under his control, (*c*) the number and description of stock in his possession or under his control.

4. Until inspection has been made and the application for a Producer Consumer's Licence has been finally disposed of, the Producer may continue to use a reasonable amount of hay and straw forage in his possession for consumption by stock in his possession or under his control.

5. Any Producer Consumer's Licence shall be liable to revision on or after the 15th May, 1919.

6. All hay and straw forage in the possession of the Producer for which a Producer Consumer's Licence has not been issued as aforesaid will be taken by the Army Council.

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7. (*a*) Should any Producer consider that the quantity of hay and straw forage allowed by any Producer Consumer's Licence for his own consumption is insufficient for his needs, he may appeal by a written notice within fourteen days of the issue of such Licence, to the Agricultural Executive Committee of the District in which the hay and straw forage is situate, whose decision shall be final; or, (*b*) should any Producer consider in the case of hay and straw forage in respect of which the price offered him is less than any fixed price above which the sale thereof is prohibited by virtue of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, or any Order made thereunder, that the price offered to him is inadequate, he may either (1) appeal by written notice within fourteen days of such price being offered, to the Agricultural Executive Committee of the District in which the hay and straw forage is situate, whose decision shall be final, or (2) obtain the decision (in default of agreement) of the tribunal by which claims for compensation under the Defence of the Realm Regulations are, in the absence of any express provision to the contrary determined, in accordance with the provisions of Regulation 2B of the said Regulations.

8. All hay and straw forage taken by the Army Council will be taken upon the terms of a Purchase Note to be signed by the Producer, and where such purchase Note is signed by the Producer at the time of taking, interest at certain rates as set out in the Purchase Note will be added to the price stated thereon. In the event of a Producer refusing or neglecting to sign such Purchase Note, such interest will not be payable, except that where a Producer has appealed to the Agricultural Executive Committee as provided in para. 7 (*b*) of this Order, and the Agricultural Executive Committee has upheld his appeal, he shall receive interest as aforesaid as though the appeal had not been made or the signature had not been withheld.

9. No person may deal in hay and straw forage without a licence. Application for such licences must be made to the Area Administrative Officer, Carlton Hotel, Edinburgh.

10. All Consumers (other than Producers) must register with one or more Dealers or Producer-Distributors, and when applying to register with any Dealer or Producer-Distributor must state (*a*) the number of animals for which hay and straw forage is required, (*b*) the classification of such animals, (*c*) the description and quantity of each description of hay and straw forage required, and (*d*) the place at which it is required.

Should the number of animals in the Consumer's possession increase or decrease after registration such increase or decrease must be immediately notified by him to the Dealer or Producer-Distributor concerned.

11. All persons requiring straw for thatching (except in the case of a Producer), packing, paper manufacturing or any other purposes whatsoever, other than consumption of animals, must make application in writing to the District Purchasing Officer

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of the District concerned, stating (*a*) the description and quantity of straw required, (*b*) the purposes for which it is required, (*c*) the place at which it is required, and (*d*) the name and address of the person from whom it is desired to obtain supply.

12. All Licences issued under this Order will be subject to the conditions and restrictions contained in such Licences.

Any departure from such conditions and restrictions or other act in contravention of the provisions of this Order will be an offence under the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and will render the offender liable to the penalties attaching thereto.

13. Detailed instructions regarding the necessary procedure to be adopted by all persons desiring to use, sell, purchase or otherwise deal in hay and straw forage under this Order can be obtained upon application to the Area Administrative Officer.

14. The addresses of the District Purchasing Officers for Supplies mentioned in this Order are as under:—

SCOTLAND.

D.P.O.S. No. 1 District, comprising Ayr, Lanark, Dumbarton, Bute, Renfrew, 34, West George Street, Glasgow.

D.P.O.S. No. 2 District, comprising The Lothians, Berwick, Roxborough, Peebles and Selkirk, 5, Alva Street, Edinburgh.

D.P.O.S. No. 3 District, comprising Wigton, Kirkcudbright, Dumfries, 47, Buccleugh Street, Dumfries.

D.P.O.S. No. 4 District, comprising Stirling and Clackmannan, 16, King Street, Stirling.

D.P.O.S. No. 5 District, comprising Argyll, Perth, Forfar and all counties north thereof, 1, King Edward Street, Perth.

D.P.O.S. No. 6 District, comprising Fife and Kinross; Cupar, Fife.

15. The addresses of the Agricultural Executive Committees mentioned in paras. 7 and 8 are as under:

Aberdeen.

East District, West District—G. G. Esslemont, 41½, Union Street, Aberdeen.

Argyllshire.

Lorn District—D. McDougall, District Clerk, Oban.

Kintyre District—Wm. Hunter, Jr., Lily Bank, Campbeltown.

Mull District, Colonsay District, Mid-Argyll District—J. Anderson, Ivy Bank, Oban.

Islay—R. Cullen, Solicitor, Bridgend, Islay.

Ayrshire—J. E. Shaw, County Clerk, Ayr.

Banff—Chas. S. Weir, Agricl. College Office, Cross Street, Keith.

Berwick.
West District—G. L. Broomfield, Lauder.
East District—G. Westgarth, Restonhill, Reston.
Central District—Lt.-Col. Hunter, Anton's Hill, Coldstream.

Bute.
Bute District—A. W. Herbert, County Clerk, Rothesay.
Arran District—G. Laidler, Strabane, Brodick.

Caithness.
East District—John Sutherland, Buldoo, Latheron.
West District—D. C. Murray, Castletown, by Thurso.

Clackmannan—John Fisher, Jellyholm, Alloa.

Dumbarton.
Dumbarton—Babtie & Craig, Writers, Dumfries.

Dumfries.
Central Committee—F. W. Michie, Sunnyside, Dumfries
Dumfries—C. S. Chapman, County Buildings, Dumfries.
Thornhill—D. Paterson, Solicitor, Thornhill.
Annan—J. G. Gilchrist, Academy, Annan.
Lockerbie—Sir Geo. Watt, Annandale House, Lockerbie.
Langholm—A. Thomson, British Linen Bank, Langholm.

Elgin—A. Pardy, 87 High Street, Elgin.

Fife.
Central Committee—W. D. Patrick, County Clerk, Cupar.
Cupar District, St. Andrews District, Kirkcaldy District, Dunfermline District—Thos. Young, 13, George Square, Edinburgh.

Forfar—R. Freer Myles, National Bank Buildings, Forfar.

Haddington—Wm. Bruce, 13, George Square, Edinburgh.

Inverness—J. M. Middleton, 2, Inglis Street, Inverness.
Lochaber District—James Mackenzie, 43, High Street, Fort William.

Kincardine—W. M. Findlay, Auction Mart, Stonehaven; Wm. McKerlie, Auction Mart, Stonehaven.

Kinross—W. K. Falconer, County Clerk, Kinross.

Kirkcudbright.
Central Committee—Northern District, Southern District, Eastern District, Western District—J. Morrison, Ferndene, Castle Douglas.

Lanark.
Middle Ward—Wm. Malcolm, 1, Clydesdale Street, Hamilton.
Lower Ward—Wm. Malcolm, 1, Clydesdale Street, Hamilton.
Upper Ward—Wm. Malcolm, 1, Clydesdale Street, Hamilton.

Linlithgow—Alexander McCallum, 13. George Square, Edinburgh.

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Midlothian—Isaac Connell, S.S.C., 18, Duke Street, Edinburgh.
Nairn—A. Pardy, 87, High Street, Elgin.
Orkney—D. J. Robertson, Solicitor, Kirkwall.
Peebles—A. McCallum, 13, George Square, Edinburgh.
Perthshire.
Central Committee—D. Marshall, County Clerk, Perth.
Perth District—C. P. Campbell, 61, George Street, Perth.
Eastern District—J. B. Miller, District Clerk, Blairgowrie.
Highland District—A. Clow, Solicitor, Aberfeldy.
Central District—M. Finlayson, Solicitor, 1, Coldwells Road, Crieff.
Western District—J. Stewart, Solicitor, Dunblane.
Renfrew—W. G. McDougall, 94, High Street, Paisley.
Ross-shire—J. MacPherson, Agricl. College Office, Dingwall.
Roxburgh.
Kelso District—D. M. Sturrock, Solicitor, Jedburgh.
Jedburgh District—D. M. Sturrock, Solicitor, Jedburgh.
Hawick District—Jas. Conn, Royal Bank Buildings, Hawick.
Melrose District—Thos. Gibson, 4, Colinton Road, Edinburgh.
Selkirk—Andrew Linton, Gilmanscleuch, Selkirk.
Shetland—Angus Macleod, Carlton Place, Lerwick.
Stirling.
East District, West District, Central District—John Malcolm, 6, Argyll Avenue, Stirling.
Sutherland—Rev. J. Spark, Clyne, Brora.
Wigtown.
Rhins District—P. J. Adair, 13, North Strand Street, Stranraer.
Machars District—D. Breckenridge, Newton Stewart.

16. So much of the Army Council Order of the 17th July, 1917,(**a**) prohibiting the lifting of hay and straw in Great Britain and Ireland and the Isle of Man as relates to the lifting of hay and straw in Scotland is hereby cancelled, but nothing in this Order shall affect the said Order of the 17th July, 1917, in so far as it relates to the lifting of hay, oat and wheat straw in England, Wales, Ireland and the Isle of Man.(**b**)

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

(**a**) Printed in the June, 1919, Edition of this Manual, p. 47.
(**b**) *See* the cancelling Orders of July 30, 1918 (at p. 46), Aug. 13, 1918 (at p. 49), and Aug. 4, 1918 (June, 1919, Edition, p. 61).

ORDER REGULATING THE SALE OF HAY AND OAT STRAW AND WHEAT STRAW IN IRELAND, DATED AUGUST 22, 1918, MADE BY THE ARMY COUNCIL. 2. Forage

In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and all other powers enabling them the Army Council do hereby order:—

That on any sale of Hay, Oat Straw or Wheat Straw in Ireland the price shall not exceed such prices as are set out in the Schedules hereunder:—

Schedule I.—Applicable to War Department Purchases only.

The following are the maximum prices which a Grower or Producer of hay may not exceed for hay or straw in the stack, and such prices shall in every case include the cost of carting to the nearest railway station or a distance equivalent thereto.

The first and second year ryegrass and seed mixtures, £8 per ton.

Oat straw, £3 15*s.* per ton.

Wheat straw, £3 per ton.

The above prices are for best quality only; inferior hay or straw will be graded according to quality.

To the above prices may be added interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum calculated from first of January, 1919, to date of completion of lifting.

Schedule II.—Applicable to other than War Department Purchases.

The following are the maximum prices of quantities exceeding 5 cwt., and are deemed to include commission and all costs and charges incurred of whatever nature for hay and straw delivered to Consumer's or Purchaser's premises:—

First and second year ryegrass and seed mixtures, £8 per ton.

Hay of any description other than the above, £7 per ton.

Threshed hay, or hay certified by or on behalf of the Army Council as being of inferior quality, £6 per ton.

Oat straw, £4 15*s.* per ton.

Wheat straw, £4 per ton.

Schedule III.—Applicable to other than War Department Purchases.

The following are the maximum prices per stone of 14 lbs., for quantities not exceeding 5 cwt., and are deemed to include commission and all costs and charges incurred of whatever nature for hay and straw delivered to the Consumer's or Purchaser's premises:—

First and second year ryegrass and seed mixtures, 1*s.* 2*d.* per stone.

Hay of any description other than the above, 1*s.* 0½*d.* per stone.

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Threshed hay, or hay certified by or on behalf of the Army Council as of inferior quality, 11*d.* per stone.
Oat straw, 9*d.* per stone.
Wheat straw, 8*d.* per stone.

In addition to the prices set out in Schedules II and III hereof interest may be added at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum calculated from 1st January, 1919, to date of sale.

N.B.—The prices set out in Schedules II and III hereof are subject to such alteration that may at any time be made by the Area Administrative Officer on behalf of the Army Council; the rate of interest shall not be liable to variation.

The Army Council Orders of the 17th July, 1917,(a) and the 8th May, 1918,(b) regulating the sale of hay and oat and wheat straw in Great Britain and Ireland and the Isle of Man are hereby cancelled so far as they relate to Ireland.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

[London Gazette, Aug. 27, 1918.]

ORDER REGULATING THE SALE OF HAY AND STRAW, AND CHOPPED HAY AND STRAW IN ENGLAND AND WALES, DATED AUGUST 27, 1918, MADE BY THE ARMY COUNCIL.

Whereas by Order of the 20th August, 1918,(c) the Army Council, in pursuance of the powers conferred on them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, did regulate the price of Hay and Straw and Chopped Hay and Straw in England and Wales.

And whereas it is desired to amend the said Order of the 20th August, 1918.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the powers conferred on them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and all other powers thereunto enabling them, the Army Council hereby cancel sections (*e*) and (*g*) of paragraph 2, Schedule 3, of the said Order of 20th August, 1918, and substitute the following two sections (*e*) and (*g*) in lieu therefor:—

(*e*) In the case of Straw tied by hand in bundles with two strings or bands, instead of the sum mentioned in paragraph 2 (*b*), the sum of 14*s.* per ton.

(*g*) In the case of Straw baled or bundled with two or more wires or strings behind the threshing drum, instead of the sum mentioned in paragraph 2 (*b*), the sum of 10*s.* per ton.

(a) Printed in the June, 1919, Edition of this Manual, p. 49.
(b) Printed in the June, 1919, Edition of this Manual, p. 54.
(c) Printed *ante* p. 50.

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And the Army Council do hereby Order that after section (*b*) in paragraph 3, Schedule 3, of the said Order of the 20th August, 1918, the following two sections (*c*) and (*d*) shall be added:—

(*c*) All costs of storage by County Distributing (Forage) Committee.

(*d*) All costs of storage on premises occupied by Dealers at rates approved by the County Distributing (Forage) Committee of the County in which such premises are situate.

And the Army Council do further order that the price of Rye Straw shall be the same as the price of Oat Straw as laid down in the said Order of 20th August, 1918.

Save as aforesaid nothing in this Order shall affect the said Army Council Order of the 20th August, 1918.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

[London Gazette, Aug. 31, 1918.]

ORDER REGULATING THE SALE OF HAY AND STRAW AND CHOPPED HAY AND STRAW IN SCOTLAND, DATED SEPTEMBER 2, 1918, MADE BY THE ARMY COUNCIL.(a)

[By Order of September 30, 1919, *post* p. 73, it was provided that this Order should not apply to the 1919 crop of Hay, Straw, or Chopped Hay and Straw.]

In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling them, the Army Council hereby order:—

That on any sale of hay, threshed hay, straw, chopped hay, chopped threshed hay or chopped straw in Scotland, the prices shall not exceed such prices as are set out hereunder:—

SCHEDULE 1.

The following are the maximum prices which a producer or grower may receive for hay or straw in the stack, but such prices shall in every case include the cost of carting to the nearest railway station or a distance equivalent thereto:—

Hay, per ton, £8.

Threshed Hay, per ton, £5.

Oat Straw, Rye Straw, Barley Straw, Bean Straw, Pea Straw, and Threshed Tares, per ton, £3 15*s*.

Wheat Straw, Revit Wheat Straw, Buckwheat Straw, and Mustard Straw, per ton, £3.

The above prices are for best quality only; inferior hay or straw will be graded according to quality.

(a) This Order has been amended in so far as it relates to Straw by Order of Jan. 23, 1919, (*post* p. 70).

2. Forage. In addition to the above prices interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum will be added, calculated from the 31st October, 1918, if the application to inspect (as mentioned in the Army Council Order of 21st August, 1918,(**a**) prohibiting the lifting of hay and straw in Scotland) is received in the office of the D.P.O.S. on or before that date, to date of completion of lifting, and calculated from the date such application to inspect is received in the office of the D.P.O.S. when received after the 31st October, 1918, to date of completion of lifting.

Further, if lifting is completed subsequent to 31st December, 1918, interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum will be added, calculated from 1st January, 1919, to completion of lifting, computed on the prices set out in the above Schedule.

SCHEDULE 2.

1. All *hay and straw* mentioned in Schedule 1 hereof, sold for civilian purposes, whether sold to a Wholesale Dealer or Retailer, will be invoiced to such Wholesale Dealer or Retailer by the Area Administrative (Scotland) Officer at stack price plus buying and estabishment charges.(**b**)

2. To such invoiced price the Wholesale Dealer may add the following charges where applicable:—

(*a*) For establishment charges, 5*s*. per ton.

(*b*) For baling (not behind the threshing drum) with two or more wires, 12*s*. 6*d*. per ton.

(*c*) (1) The actual cost of transport by rail or boat and of delivery off rail or boat or from store to the Consumer, at rates obtaining at the time of delivery.

(2) For carting by the Producer or Grower, 2*s*. 6*d*. per ton for each mile in excess of the distance to the nearest available railway station, but not exceeding a total of 10*s*. per ton.

(*d*) Where conveyed by rail or water, for loss of weight in transit, 5*s*. per ton.

(*e*) In the case of straw baled or bunched with two or more wires or strings, behind the threshing drum, instead of the sum mentioned in para. 2 (*b*) above, the sum of 7*s*. 6*d*. per ton.

(**a**) Printed *ante* p. 54.

(**b**) By Order of Jan. 23, 1919, *post* p. 70, this paragraph was cancelled in so far as it relates to Straw, and the following paragraph was substituted :—

"All Straw sold for civilian purposes, whether to a wholesale dealer or retailer, will be invoiced by the producer or grower to such wholesale dealer or retailer at the cost price at stack as provided by the Order."

and by Order of Sept. 30, 1919, *post*, p. 73 the following paragraph was substituted :—

"All hay and straw sold for civilian purposes, whether to a Wholesale Dealer or Retailer, will be invoiced by the Producer or Grower to such Wholesale Dealer or Retailer at the cost price at stack as provided by this Order."

(*f*) For buying charges in the case of hay, 2*s*. per ton, and in the case of straw, 1*s*. 6*d*. per ton.(a) 2. Forage.

3. In addition to the above sums per ton, a Wholesale Dealer who is also a Distributor, or a Distributing Dealer or Producer Distributor may add the following charges where applicable:—

(*a*) For establishment charges and profit, 6*s*. per ton.

(*b*) For storage, 2*s*. 6*d*. per ton.

4. Manufacturers of chopped hay and straw may make an additional charge of £2 per ton to cover all costs incidental to manufacture; provided that when the Consumer or Purchaser supplies sacks or bags, such charge shall not exceed £1 10*s*. per ton.

5. Distributors may charge for quantities not exceeding 10 cwt. an additional sum of £1 6*s*. 8*d*. per ton, provided that where a would-be Purchaser gives an order for a quantity exceeding 10 cwt. (such quantity being reasonable according to his normal requirements), and owing to a shortage of supplies or other reason the seller does not fulfil such order in one delivery, then the price shall not exceed that laid down in Schedule 2, para. 2, hereof, excepting that the seller may charge in addition to the price laid down in Schedule 2, para. 2, aforesaid, the actual cost of delivery for each delivery after the first until the full amount of the Purchaser's order has been fulfilled: in all such cases an invoice or bill in respect thereof must be delivered to the Purchaser indicating the charges made for delivery as separate items from the price of the goods delivered.

6. In all cases indicated in Schedule 2, paras. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, the seller must deliver to the Purchaser when rendering accounts an invoice setting out the price and how such price is made up, and the latter in the case of a re-sale must also deliver to the person purchasing from him an invoice setting out the price at which he received the goods, and, in addition, must show such prices as he is entitled to charge as are set out in Schedule 2, paras. 2, 3, 4 or 5 as the case may be.

SCHEDULE 3. (1917 or earlier crops.)

The following are the maximum prices per ton for hay or straw of the 1917 or earlier crops which a Producer or Grower may not exceed:—

Hay, per ton, £6 1*s*.
Threshed Hay, per ton, £4 10*s*.
Oat Straw, Rye Straw, Barley Straw, Bean Straw, Pea Straw and Threshed Tares, per ton, £3 6*s*.
Wheat Straw, Revit Wheat Straw, Buckwheat Straw and Mustard Straw, £2 15*s*. per ton.

The above prices are deemed to include the cost of carting to the nearest Railway Station or a distance equivalent thereto, but not the cost of cutting, trussing and tying, or baling.

(a) This section as to straw was added by Order of Jan. 23, 1919, *post* p. 70, and as to hay by Order of Sept. 30, 1919, *post*, p. 73.

2. Forage.

SCHEDULE 4. (1917 or earlier crops.)

The following are the maximum prices per ton for hay and straw of the 1917 or earlier crops, for quantities exceeding 10 cwt., which a seller may not exceed:—

Hay, per ton, £8 1*s*.
Threshed Hay, per ton, £6 10*s*.
Oat Straw, Rye Straw, Barley Straw, Bean Straw, Pea Straw and Threshed Tares, per ton, £5 6*s*.
Wheat Straw, Revit Wheat Straw, Buckwheat Straw and Mustard Straw, £4 15*s*. per ton.

SCHEDULE 5. (1917 or earlier crops.)

The following are the maximum prices per stone of 14 lbs. for hay and straw of the 1917 or earlier crops for quantities not exceeding 10 cwt. which a seller may not exceed:—

Hay, per stone, 1*s*. 2*d*.
Threshed Hay, per stone, 1*s*.
Oat Straw, Rye Straw, Barley Straw, Bean Straw, Pea Straw and Threshed Tares, per stone, 9½*d*.
Wheat Straw, Revit Wheat Straw, Buckwheat Straw and Mustard Straw, per stone, 8½*d*.

The Army Council Orders dated 17th July, 1917,(**a**) and 8th May, 1918,(**b**) regulating the sale of hay and straw in Great Britain and Ireland and the Isle of Man in so far as they relate to Scotland, are hereby cancelled.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

[London Gazette, Sept. 6, 1918.]

THE WASTE OF FORAGE (AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1918, DATED OCTOBER 25, 1918, MADE BY THE ARMY COUNCIL.

Whereas on the 2nd May, 1918, the Army Council did issue an Order entitled "The Waste of Forage Order, 1918."(**c**)

And whereas it is desired to amend the said Order of 2nd May, 1918.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the powers conferred on them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and all other powers enabling them in that behalf, the Army Council do hereby order that the expression "Forage" contained in the said Order of 2nd May, 1918, shall for the purposes of that Order mean Hay and Straw and "chaff" or "chop" manufactured therefrom, and not as stated therein.

(**a**) Printed in the June, 1919, Edition of this Manual, p. 49.
(**b**) Printed in the June, 1919, Edition, p. 54. (**c**) Printed *ante* p. 40.

Save and except as above stated, nothing in this Order shall affect the said Order of 2nd May, 1918. 2. Forage.

This Order shall be cited as the Waste of Forage (Amendment) Order, 1918.

This Order shall come into force forthwith.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

[London Gazette, Oct. 29, 1918.]

THE HAY AND STRAW ORDER NO. 4, 1918, DATED NOVEMBER 19, 1918, MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

1918. No. 1508.

The Board of Trade deeming it expedient to make further exercise of the powers conferred upon them by Regulations 2F and 2JJ of the Defence of the Realm Regulations for the purpose of regulating and maintaining the supply of hay and straw, hereby order as follows:—

1. This Order applies to all horses in Great Britain except those mentioned in the First Schedule.

2. No person without the consent in writing of the Controller of Horse Transport shall feed or cause or permit to be fed any long hay to any horse to which this Order applies.

3. No person without such consent as aforesaid shall feed or cause or permit to be fed to any such horses any hay except in accordance with the scale set out in the Second Schedule.

4. No person without such consent as aforesaid shall use any oat straw, wheat straw or hay for the purpose of bedding horses or for the purpose of packing.

5. No person shall manufacture for sale or sell any mixed chaff containing less than two-thirds of hay, and if required by the purchaser the vendor shall give him at the time of sale a written certificate to that effect and shall also if required supply hay chaff and straw chaff separately.

6. Any person or persons in possession of a horse or horses to which this Order applies shall keep a record in writing in sufficient detail to show (1) the number of horses kept by him in each class referred to in Schedule II; (2) the total maximum daily ration of hay authorised by this Order for such horse or horses; (3) the quantity of hay fed to such horse or horses each week; (4) the quantity of all hay and chaff purchased and the date of such purchase. Such records shall at all reasonable times be open to the inspection of an officer of police or any person authorised by the Controller of Horse Transport.

7. In this Order "Horse" includes a mare, gelding, colt, filly, pony, mule and ass. "Hay" includes clover. "Chaff" means any chopped hay or straw.

8. If any person owning a horse or horses, or having control or management of a horse or horses, for the time being, acts in contravention of this Order or aids or abets any other person in

2. Forage. doing anything in contravention of this Order, that person is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

9. (*a*) This Order may be cited as the Hay and Straw Order No. 4, 1918.

(*b*) This Order shall come into force on the first day of December, 1918, and the Hay and Straw Order No. 3, 1918,(**a**) is hereby revoked as from that day, without prejudice to any proceedings in respect of any previous infringement thereof, and without prejudice to any exemptions granted thereunder.

W. F. Marwood,
A Secretary to the Board of Trade

Schedule I.

Horses excluded from the operation of this Order:—

(*a*) Horses owned by the Army Council, the Admiralty or the Air Council.

(*b*) Horses maintained and used exclusively for agricultural purposes.

(*c*) Stallions used exclusively for stud purposes, brood mares, weaned foals and yearlings.

Schedule II.

Class of Horse.	*Maximum Daily Ration of Hay.*
(*a*) Heavy dray and cart horses, and heavy trotting vanners	12 lbs.
(*b*) Light dray and cart horses and light trotting vanners	9 ,,
(*c*) Other light horses and cobs	6 ,,
(*d*) Ponies 14 hands and under	5 ,,
(*e*) Race horses	7 ,,

Note.—(1) Pit horses and ponies working in the pits or at the pit mouth may be given 4 lbs. of hay extra per day.

(2) Unbroken horses at grass or turned out may be fed on 5 lbs. of long hay per day.

(3) It may be necessary for the Central Council for Civil Hay Supplies to issue one-eighth of the above rations in the form of oat straw.

(4) Straw is not rationed and any addition to the above rations must be made in the form of straw as available.

Correspondence with respect to this Order should be addressed to the Controller of Horse Transport, 7, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.1.

(**a**) The Hay and Straw Order, 1918, dated June 7, 1918 (St. R. & O., 1918, No. 631), was revoked by the Hay and Straw Order No. 2, 1918, dated July 18, 1918 (No. 897). Order No. 2 was revoked by the Hay and Straw Order No. 3, 1918, dated Sept. 25, 1918 (No. 1216).

ORDER REGULATING THE SALE OF HAY AND STRAW AND OF CHOPPED HAY AND STRAW IN GREAT BRITAIN, DATED JAN. 7, 1919, MADE BY THE ARMY COUNCIL. 2. Forage.

Whereas by Order of the 20th August, 1918, the Army Council, in pursuance of the powers conferred on them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, did regulate the price of hay and straw and of chopped hay and straw in England and Wales:

And whereas by Order of the 7th October, 1918,(a) the said Order was amended:

And whereas it is desired to further amend the said Order:

Now therefore the Army Council do hereby cancel the said Order of 7th October, 1918, and substitute the following therefor:—

5. Distributors may charge for quantities not exceeding 10 cwt. an additional sum of £1 6*s*. 8*d*. per ton, provided that where a would-be purchaser gives an order for a quantity exceeding 10 cwt. (such quantity being reasonable according to his normal requirements), and owing to a shortage of supplies, or other reason, the seller does not fulfil such order in one delivery, then the price shall not exceed that laid down in Schedule 3, paras. 2 and 4 hereof, excepting that the seller may charge, in addition to the price laid down in Schedule 3, paras. 2 and 4, aforesaid, the actual cost of delivery for each delivery after the first until the full amount of the purchaser's order has been fulfilled; in all such cases an invoice or bill in respect thereof must be delivered to the purchaser indicating the charges made for delivery as separate items from the price of the goods delivered.

6.—(*a*) No distributor who has purchased from another distributor, such other distributor being entitled to and having charged the 6*s*. per ton authorised by para. 3 (a) hereof, may charge the said 6*s*. per ton in respect of quantities exceeding 10 cwt., but not exceeding 20 cwt. of hay or straw or chopped hay or straw sold unless he shall have obtained a permit so to do.

(*b*) Application for such permit must be made to the County Distributing (Forage) Committee of the county in which the business premises of the applicant are situated. When the applicant has more than one business in the same county a separate permit must be obtained for each business.

(*c*) The applicant must produce all books of account to the County Distributing (Forage) Committee concerned and give all information required.

(*d*) Every permit so obtained must be placed in a conspicuous place in the business premises of the holder thereof and must be produced by him whenever required by persons duly authorised to demand the same or by customers.

(a) London Gazette, Oct. 8, 1918.

2. Forage.

(*e*) In no case may a distributor charge the 6*s.* per ton authorised by para. 3 (*a*) hereof in addition to the £1 6*s.* 8*d.* per ton authorised by para. 5 hereof.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

[London Gazette, January 10, 1919.]

ORDER CANCELLING THE ORDER PROHIBITING THE LIFTING OF HAY AND STRAW IN ENGLAND AND WALES IN SO FAR AS IT RELATES TO STRAW, DATED JANUARY 23, 1919, MADE BY THE ARMY COUNCIL.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers thereunto enabling them, the Army Council hereby give notice that the Army Council Order dated the 30th day of July, 1918, relative to the prohibition of the lifting and using of Hay and Straw in England and Wales is hereby cancelled in so far as it relates to all oat straw, wheat straw, rivet wheat straw, buckwheat straw, barley straw, mustard straw, rye straw, pea straw, bean straw and threshed tares in respect of which at the date this Order shall come into force no Purchase Note has been signed, and that all the above-mentioned Forage is hereby released: but this cancellation and release shall not affect the previous operation of the said Order or the validity of any action taken under the same or the liability to any penalty or punishment in respect of any contravention of or failure to comply with such Order before the date this Order shall come into force or any proceeding or remedy in respect of any such penalty or punishment: nor shall this cancellation and release affect the provisions of the Army Council Order dated the 20th day of August, 1918, relative to the regulation of the sale of Hay and Straw and of Chopped Hay and Straw in England and Wales or of any Order amending that Order, which Order or Orders shall remain in force.

This Order shall come into force on the 1st day of February, 1919.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

[London Gazette, January 28, 1919.]

ORDER REGULATING THE SALE OF HAY AND STRAW AND OF CHOPPED HAY AND STRAW IN ENGLAND AND WALES, DATED JANUARY 23, 1919, MADE BY THE ARMY COUNCIL. 2. Forage.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers thereunto enabling them, the Army Council hereby cancel, in so far as it relates to Straw, paragraph 1 of Schedule 3 of the Army Council Order of the 20th day of August, 1918, relative to the regulation of the sale of Hay and Straw and of Chopped Hay and Straw in England and Wales in relation to Straw, and substitute the following:—

"1. All Straw sold for civilian purposes, whether to a wholesale Dealer or Retailer, will be invoiced by the Producer or Grower to such wholesale Dealer or Retailer at the cost price at stack as provided by this Order."

The following clause shall be added after Schedule 3, paragraph 2 (*g*):—

"(*h*) For buying charges in the case of Straw, 1*s*. 6*d*. per ton."

This Order shall come into force on the 1st day of February, 1919.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

[London Gazette, January 28, 1919.]

ORDER CANCELLING THE ORDER PROHIBITING THE LIFTING OF HAY AND STRAW IN SCOTLAND IN SO FAR AS IT RELATES TO STRAW, DATED JANUARY 23, 1919, MADE BY THE ARMY COUNCIL.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers thereunto enabling them, the Army Council hereby give notice that the Army Council Order dated the 21st day of August, 1918, relative to the prohibition of the lifting and using of Hay and Straw in Scotland is hereby cancelled in so far as it relates to all oat straw, wheat straw, rivet wheat straw, buckwheat straw, barley straw, mustard straw, rye straw, pea straw, bean straw and threshed tares in respect of which at the date this Order shall come into force no Purchase Note has been signed, and that all the above-mentioned Forage is hereby released: but this cancellation and release shall not affect the previous operation of the said Order or the validity of any action taken under the same or the liability to any penalty or punishment in respect of any contravention of or failure to comply with such Order before the date this Order shall come into force or any proceeding or remedy in respect of any such penalty or punishment: nor shall this cancellation and release affect the provisions of the Army Council Order dated the 2nd day of September, 1918, relative to the regulation of the sale

2. Forage.

of Hay and Straw and of Chopped Hay and Straw in Scotland or of any Order amending that Order, which Order or Orders shall remain in force.

This Order shall come into force on the 1st day of February, 1919.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

[London Gazette, January 28, 1919.]

ORDER REGULATING THE SALE OF HAY AND STRAW IN SCOTLAND, DATED JANUARY 23RD, 1919, MADE BY THE ARMY COUNCIL.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers thereunto enabling them, the Army Council hereby cancel, in so far as it relates to Straw, paragraph 1 of Schedule 2 of the Army Council Order of the 2nd day of September, 1918, relative to the regulation of the Sale of Hay and Straw and of Chopped Hay and Straw in Scotland, and substitute the following:—

"1. All Straw sold for civilian purposes whether to a wholesale Dealer or Retailer, will be invoiced by the Producer or Grower to such wholesale Dealer or Retailer at the cost price at stack as provided by the Order."

The following clause shall be added after Schedule 2, paragraph 2 (*e*):—

"(*f*) For buying charges in the case of Straw, 1*s*. 6*d*. per ton."

This Order shall come into force on the 1st day of February, 1919.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

[London Gazette, January 28, 1919.]

NOTICE OF CANCELLATION OF THE ORDER PROHIBITING THE LIFTING OF HAY AND STRAW IN ENGLAND AND WALES IN SO FAR AS IT RELATES TO HAY, DATED SEPTEMBER 30, 1919, MADE BY THE ARMY COUNCIL.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers thereunto enabling them, the Army Council hereby give notice that the Army Council Order dated the 30th day of July, 1918, relative to the prohibition of the lifting and using of hay and straw in England and Wales (already cancelled as regards straw forage by the Army Council Order of the 23rd day of January, 1919), is hereby cancelled in so far as it relates to all hay and threshed hay in respect of which at the date of this Order shall come into force

no Purchase Note has been issued, and that all the said hay and threshed hay is hereby released; but this cancellation and release shall not affect the previous operation of the said Order or the validity of any action taken under the same or the liability to any penalty or punishment in respect of any contravention of or failure to comply with such Order before the date this Order shall come into force or any proceeding or remedy in respect of any such penalty or punishment; nor shall this cancellation and release affect the provisions of the Army Council Order dated the 20th day of August, 1918, relative to the regulation of the sale of hay and straw and of chopped hay and straw in England and Wales or of any Order amending that Order, which Order or Orders shall remain in force.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

War Office,
30th September, 1919.

[London Gazette, Sept. 30, 1919, Second Supplement.]

NOTICE OF CANCELLATION OF THE ORDER PROHIBITING THE LIFTING OF RYE GRASS AND SEED MIXTURE HAY IN IRELAND, DATED SEPTEMBER 30, 1919, ISSUED BY THE ARMY COUNCIL.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers thereunto enabling them, the Army Council hereby give notice that the Army Council Order dated the 13th day of August, 1918, relative to the prohibition of the lifting of first and second year rye grass and seed mixtures in Ireland is hereby cancelled in so far as it relates to all first and second year rye grass and seed mixtures in respect of which at the date this Order shall come into force no Purchase Note has been signed, and that all the said first and second year rye grass and seed mixtures is hereby released; but this cancellation and release shall not affect the previous operation of the said Order or the validity of any action taken under the same or the liability to any penalty or punishment in respect of any contravention of or failure to comply with such Order before the date this Order shall come into force or any proceeding or remedy in respect of any such penalty or punishment; nor shall this cancellation and release affect the provisions of the Army Council Order dated the 22nd day of August, 1918, relative to the regulation of the sale of hay and oat straw and wheat straw in Ireland or of any Order amending that Order, which Order or Orders shall remain in force, but shall not apply to the 1919 crop of hay, oat straw, or wheat straw.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

War Office,
30th September, 1919.

[London Gazette. Sept. 30, 1919, Second Supplement.]

2. Forage.

ORDER AS TO THE REGULATION OF THE SALE OF HAY AND STRAW AND OF CHOPPED HAY AND STRAW IN ENGLAND AND WALES, DATED SEPTEMBER 30, 1919, MADE BY THE ARMY COUNCIL.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers thereunto enabling them, the Army Council declare that the following amendments shall be made in the Army Council Order of the 20th day of August, 1918, relative to the regulation of the sale of Hay and Straw and of Chopped Hay and Straw in England and Wales in relation to hay, namely:—

1. The following paragraph shall be substituted for para. 1 of Schedule 3 of the said Order so far as it relates to Hay:—

"All hay sold for civilian purposes, whether to a wholesale dealer or retailer, will be invoiced by the producer or grower to such wholesale dealer or retailer at the cost price at stack as provided by this Order."

2. The following Clause shall be added after Schedule 3, para. 2 (*h*), of the said Order:—

"(i) For buying charges in the case of hay, 2*s*. per ton."

The said Order shall not apply to the 1919 crop of hay, straw, or chopped hay and straw.

By Order of the Army Council,

War Office, *R. H. Brade.*
30th September, 1919.

[London Gazette, Sept. 30, 1919, Second Supplement.]

NOTICE OF CANCELLATION OF THE ORDER (OF AUG. 21, 1918) PROHIBITING THE LIFTING OF HAY AND STRAW IN SCOTLAND, DATED SEPTEMBER 30, 1919, ISSUED BY THE ARMY COUNCIL.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers thereunto enabling them, the Army Council hereby give notice that the Army Council Order, dated the 21st day of August, 1918, relative to the prohibition of the lifting and using of hay and straw in Scotland, is hereby cancelled in so far as it relates to all hay, threshed hay, oat straw, wheat straw, revit wheat straw, buckwheat straw, barley straw, mustard straw, rye straw, pea straw, bean straw, and threshed tares in respect of which at the date this Order shall come into force no purchase note has been signed, and that all the said hay and threshed hay, oat straw, wheat straw, revit wheat straw, buckwheat straw, barley straw, mustard stray, rye straw, pea straw, bean straw, and threshed tares is hereby released; but this cancellation and release shall not affect the previous operation of the said Order or the validity of any action taken under the same or the liability to any penalty or punishment in respect of any contravention of or failure to comply with such order before the date this Order shall come into force or any proceeding or remedy in respect of any such penalty or punishment; nor shall this cancellation and release affect the provisions of the Army Council Order, dated the

2nd day of September, 1918, relative to the regulation of the sale of hay and straw and of chopped hay and straw in Scotland, or of any Order amending that Order, which Order or Orders shall remain in force.

By Order of the Army Council,
R. H. Brade.

War Office,
30th September, 1919.

[London Gazette, Sept. 30, 1919, Second Supplement.]

ORDER AS TO THE REGULATION OF THE SALE OF HAY AND STRAW AND OF CHOPPED HAY AND STRAW IN SCOTLAND, DATED SEPTEMBER 30, 1919, MADE BY THE ARMY COUNCIL.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers thereunto enabling them, the Army Council declare that the following amendments shall be made in the Army Council Order of the 2nd day of September, 1918, relative to the regulation of the sale of hay and straw and of chopped hay and straw in Scotland, namely:—

1. The following paragraph shall be substituted for para. 1 of Schedule 2 of the said Order:—

"All hay and straw sold for civilian purposes, whether to a wholesale dealer or retailer, will be invoiced by the producer or grower to such wholesale dealer or retailer at the cost price at stack as provided by this Order."

2. The following Clause shall be added after Schedule 2, para. 2 (*e*), of the said Order:—

"(*f*) For buying charges in the case of hay, 2*s*. per ton, and in the case of straw, 1*s*. 6*d*. per ton."

The said Order shall not apply to the 1919 crop of hay, straw, or chopped hay and straw.

By Order of the Army Council,
R. H. Brade.

War Office,
30th September, 1919.

[London Gazette, Sept. 30, 1919, Second Supplement.]

THE HAY (RETURNS) ORDER, 1919, DATED OCTOBER 16, 1919, MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

1919. No. 1478.

The Board of Trade, deeming it expedient to make further exercise of the powers conferred on them by Regulations 2G and 2JJ of the Defence of the Realm Regulations for the purpose of regulating and maintaining the supply of Hay, hereby order as follows:—

1.—(*a*) Every person who has acquired or may hereafter acquire hay of the 1919 crop grown in Great Britain (whether

2. Forage.

chaffed or chopped or not) direct from the actual producer thereof and whether such hay has been actually delivered or is still to be delivered to the person acquiring the same or to his order, and every person who has imported or may hereafter import into Great Britain hay of the 1919 crop produced outside Great Britain (whether chaffed or chopped or not) shall, subject to the provisions of Sub-clauses (*b*) and (*c*) hereof, on or before the 28th day of October, 1919, make to the Central Council, Forage Department (Board of Trade), 47, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1., a return in the form set out in the Schedule hereto (which return shall comprise all such hay so acquired or imported at any time prior to and including the 30th September, 1919), and shall thereafter, on or before the 4th day of each succeeding month make a return in such form as aforesaid to the Central Council aforesaid in respect of the preceding month.

(*b*) Provided that a person acquiring or importing such hay solely to feed to animals in his possession or under his control need not make further returns after the first return except as regards such succeeding months in which he may have acquired or imported further quantities of such hay (unless he shall be required by the Central Council aforesaid to make a return for any particular month).

(*c*) The provisions of this Order shall not apply to hay acquired or imported and used for feeding to horses or other animals owned by the Army Council, the Admiralty, or the Air Ministry, or for feeding to horses maintained and used exclusively for agricultural purposes or for feeding to stallions used exclusively for stud purposes or for feeding to brood mares, weaned foals and yearlings.

2. If any person who is required by this Order to make a return refuses or without lawful excuse neglects to make a return as required by this Order to the best of his knowledge and belief or makes or causes to be made a false return, that person is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

3. In this Order "Hay" includes Clover, Mixtures and Sainfoin.

4. (*a*) This Order may be cited as The Hay (Returns) Order, 1919, and shall come into force on the date of signature hereof.

(*b*) This Order does not apply to Ireland.

Dated this sixteenth day of October, 1919.

H. A. Payne,
A Secretary to the Board of Trade.

Forms of returns can be obtained from the Secretary, Central Council, Forage Department (Board of Trade), 47, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

Reference No.....
(For Official Use Only.)

Form of Monthly Return required by the Hay (Returns) Order, 1919.

Return for the Month of....., 19 .

Note A.—This Return relates only to 1919 Hay acquired in Great Britain direct from the actual producer thereof and to 1919 Hay produced outside Great Britain and imported into Great Britain, including Hay imported from Ireland.

Note B.—The Return for the Month of September, 1919, must include all such 1919 Hay acquired or imported up to and including 30th September, 1919.

Note C.—In the Return for the month of September, 1919, Column 1 (*a*) must be filled in and Column 1 (*b*) left blank. In every Return after that for the month of September, 1919, Column 1 (*b*) must be filled in and Column 1 (*a*) left blank.

Note D.—"Stock" includes all acquired or imported Hay whether it has actually been delivered or not.

Note E.—The Return should in all cases specify the County and the quantities in respect of each County, as indicated.

Note F.—Where there is no quantity to be entered in any particular column, the word "none" should be inserted.

(1) (*a*) Stock acquired or imported *before* 1*st Sept.*, 1919. (See *Note C* above.)		(1) (*b*) Total quantity of stock at disposal of person making the Return at the beginning of the Month. (See *Note C* above.)		(2) Stock acquired or imported during the Month.		(3) Stock under (1) and (2) consigned or distributed up to end of Month.		(4) Stock under (1) and (2) consumed up to end of Month, by animals under control of person making Return.		(5) Total quantity of stock at disposal of person making the Return at end of Month.	
County *from* which acquired or *into* which imported.	Amount. T. c. q.	County *in* which situated or stored on the 1st day of the month.	Amount. T. c. q.	County *from* which acquired or *into* which imported.	Amount. T. c. q.	County *to* which consigned or distributed.	Amount. T. c. q.	County *in* which consumed.	Amount. T. c. q.	County *in* which now situated or stored.	Amount. T. c. q.

I/We hereby certify that the above is a true and correct Return to the best of my/our knowledge and belief.

Dated this day of 19 .

* Signature of person required to make Return.....

Address.....

* In the case of a firm, to be signed on behalf of the firm giving the name thereof by a member thereof.

In the case of a Company or Corporation, to be signed on behalf of the Company or Corporation by a Director, Secretary or other person duly authorised for the purpose.

[London Gazette, Oct. 17, 1919.]

3. Hides, Leather, &c. (1) Hides.

3. Hides, Leather and Tanning Materials.

(1.) Hides, p. 76.
(2.) Leather, p. 88.
(3.) Tanning Materials, p. 89.
(4.) Boots, p. 90.

(1.) Hides.

[The following List includes ALL the "Hides" Orders in force Dec. 31, 1919. Lists of those restricted to "Dealings," "Movement," or "Returns" are also given at the commencement of each sub-division of these "Hides" Orders.]

(a) British Hides (Dealings) Order, 1918, *p.* 83.
(a) Export of Hides (Ireland) Order, 1917, *p.* 85.
(a) Export of Hides (Ireland) Amendment Order, 1918, *p.* 86.
(a) Hides (Ireland) Order, 1917, *p.* 77.
Hides (Restriction on Shipment) Order, 1919, *p.* 86.
Hides (Returns) Order, 1916, *p.* 87.
(a) Hides, Skins and Leather (Returns) Order, 1917, *p.* 88.
Horse Hides (Decontrol) Order, 1919, *p.* 84.
(a) Kips and Calf Skins (Great Britain) Order, 1918, *p.* 78.
(a) Kips and Calf Skins (Great Britain) Amendment Order 1918, *p.* 81.
(a) Kips and Calf Skins (Ireland) Order, 1918, *p.* 80.

(i.) *Dealings*, p. 76.
(ii.) *Movement*, p. 85.
(iii.) *Returns*, p. 87.

Dealings.

(1.) Hides. (i.) Dealings.

[The following List is restricted to Orders as to DEALINGS in Hides. For List of ALL the Hides Orders in force Dec. 31, 1919, *see* above.]

(a) British Hides (Dealings) Order, 1918, *p.* 83.
(a) Hides (Ireland) Order, 1917, *p.* 77.
(a) Kips and Calf Skins (Great Britain) Order, 1918, *p.* 78.
(a) Kips and Calf Skins (Great Britain) Amendment Order, 1918, *p.* 81.
(a) Kips and Calf Skins (Ireland) Order, 1918, *p.* 80.

THE HORSE HIDES ORDER, 1917, DATED OCTOBER 23, 1917, MADE BY THE ARMY COUNCIL.

This Order printed in the June, 1919, edition of this Manual was cancelled by the Horse Hides (Decontrol) Order, 1919 (London Gazette, December 9, 1919), *post* p. 84.

(a) Cancelled by Army Council Notice of January 31, 1920 (London Gazette, February 3, 1920).

THE HIDES (IRELAND) ORDER, 1917, DATED DECEMBER 28, 1917, MADE BY THE ARMY COUNCIL, AS AMENDED.(a)

3. Hides, Leather, &c.
(1) Hides.
Dealings.

Cancelled. *See p.* 76.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Army Council hereby require all persons engaged in the purchase or sale of Hides produced in Ireland from Oxen, Heifers, Cows and Bulls to comply with the following Regulations until further notice:—

(1) No Hides of the description aforesaid shall be bought by or on behalf of any Tanner or delivered to any Tanner or to any person on his behalf without a Permit issued by or on behalf of the Director of Raw Materials or at prices other than those set out in the Schedule hereto annexed or at such other prices as in any particular case may be allowed by or on behalf of the Director of Raw Materials.

(2) All persons concerned in any transaction herein referred to shall furnish such particulars as to their business as may be required by or on behalf of the Director of Raw Materials.

(3) All persons to whom any Permit may be issued by or on behalf of the Director of Raw Materials shall comply strictly with any conditions that may be imposed by such Permit.

It shall be the duty of all Tanners to communicate to any person buying on their behalf the conditions of any Permit granted to such Tanner and for the time being in force, and it shall be the duty of all parties to any of the transactions hereir referred to to require or disclose as the case may be all such information as may be required by such parties as aforesaid, or by the Director of Raw Materials for the purpose of satisfying them or him that the provisions of this Order have not been contravened.

(4) Any person failing to comply with any provision hereof or with any requirements or direction made or given hereunder or with any condition of any permit herein referred to shall be guilty of an offence against the said regulations.

(5) This Order shall come into force on the 1st day of January, 1918.

(6) This Order may be cited as the Hides (Ireland) Order, 1917.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

(a) Printed as amended by the Horse Hides (Decontrol) Order, 1919, *post*, p. 84.

3. Hides, Leather, &c.
(1) Hides.
Dealings.

Schedule.

(i) Cattle Hides.

	Ox and Heifer.	Cow.	Bull.
	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.
Firsts	9½	8¼	7½
Seconds	9	7¾	7

"Casualty," "Fallen" or "Chance" hides of the description aforesaid 7½ pence per lb.

These prices are for Hides dehorned and properly trimmed.

(ii) Horse Hides.

Firsts	4½*d.* per lb.
Seconds	4*d.* ,,
Thirds	3*d.* ,,

These prices are for Hides properly trimmed.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, January 1st, 1918.]

The Horse Hides (Amendment) Order, 1918,(a) dated January 2, 1918, made by the Army Council.

This Order, printed in the June, 1919, edition of this Manual, p. 90, was cancelled by the Horse Hides (Decontrol) Order, 1919 (London Gazette, December 9, 1919), *post* p. 84.

The Kips and Calf Skins (Great Britain) Order, 1918, dated June 4, 1918, made by the Army Council.

Cancelled. *See p.* 76.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Army Council hereby order as follows:—

(1) No Kips or Calf Skins taken off in Great Britain shall be bought by or on behalf of any person without a permit issued by or on behalf of the Director of Raw Materials, or at prices exceeding(b) those set out in the Schedule hereto annexed, or at such

(a) Short Title of Order.—The Short Title was conferred by the "Army Council (Citation of War Material Supplies Orders) Order, 1918."
(b) The word "exceeding" was substituted for the words "other than," by the Order of July 2, 1918, *post*, p. 81.

other prices as in any particular case shall be authorized by or on behalf of the Director of Raw Materials.

3. Hides, Leather, &c.

(1) Hides.

Dealings.

(2) No Leather to be produced from Kips or Calf Skins taken off in Great Britain shall be bought by or on behalf of any person without a permit issued by or on behalf of the Director of Raw Materials, or at prices other than those which may be authorized in any particular case by or on behalf of the Director of Raw Materials.

(3) All persons concerned shall furnish such particulars as to their purchases or sales of, or dealings in, such Kips or Skins or Leather produced therefrom as may be required by or on behalf of the Director of Raw Materials.

(4) All persons to whom any permit may be issued by or on behalf of the Director of Raw Materials are required to comply strictly with any conditions that may be imposed by the said permit. It shall be the duty of all parties to any of the transactions herein referred to to require or disclose as the case may be all such information as may be required by such parties as aforesaid or by the Director of Raw Materials for the purpose of satisfying them or him that the provisions of this Order have not been contravened.

(5) Any persons failing to comply with any provision hereof, or with any requirement or direction made or given hereunder, or with any conditions of any permit herein referred to, or having control of any such Leather as aforesaid, without the consent of the Army Council sells, removes or secretes it, or deals with it in any way contrary to any condition imposed in any Licence, Permit or Order that may have been granted in respect thereof, shall be guilty of an offence against the said Regulations.

(6) This Order may be cited as the Kips and Calf Skins (Great Britain) Order, 1918.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

Schedule.(a)

(a) A new Schedule was substituted by the Order of July 2, 1918, *post*, p. 81.

3. Hides, Leather, &c.
(1) Hides.
Dealings.

THE KIPS AND CALF SKINS (IRELAND) ORDER, 1918, DATED JUNE 20, 1918, MADE BY THE ARMY COUNCIL.

Cancelled. *See p.* 76.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Army Council hereby Order as follows:—

(1) No Kips or Calf Skins taken off in Ireland on or after the 24th day of June, 1918, shall be bought by or on behalf of any person without a permit issued by or on behalf of the Director of Raw Materials, or at prices exceeding those set out in the Schedule hereto annexed, or at such other prices as in any particular case shall be authorized by or on behalf of the Director of Raw Materials.

(2) No Leather to be produced from Kips or Calf Skins taken off in Ireland shall be bought by or on behalf of any person without a permit issued by or on behalf of the Director of Raw Materials, or at prices other than those which may be authorized in any particular case by or on behalf of the Director of Raw Materials.

(3) All persons concerned shall furnish such particulars as to their purchases or sales of, or dealings in, such Kips or Skins or Leather produced therefrom as may be required by or on behalf of the Director of Raw Materials.

(4) All persons to whom any permit may be issued by or on behalf of the Director of Raw Materials are required to comply strictly with any conditions that may be imposed by the said permit. It shall be the duty of all parties to any of the transactions herein referred to to require or disclose as the case may be all such information as may be required by such parties as aforesaid or by the Director of Raw Materials for the purpose of satisfying them or him that the provisions of this Order have not been contravened.

(5) Any persons failing to comply with any provision hereof, or with any requirements or direction made or given hereunder, or with any condition of any permit herein referred to, or having control of any such Leather as aforesaid without the consent of the Army Council sells, removes or secretes it, or deals with it in any way contrary to any condition imposed in any Licence, Permit or Order that may have been granted in respect thereof, shall be guilty of an offence against the said Regulations.

(6) This Order may be cited as the Kips and Calf Skins (Ireland) Order, 1918.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

Schedule.

KIPS.

Firsts ...	...	9½*d.* per lb. salted weights.
Seconds	...	6½*d.* ,, ,, ,,

These prices are for Kips properly trimmed according to the usual Market custom.

CALF SKINS.

VEAL CALF SKINS.

25 lbs. and over.

Heads on	...	10*d.* per lb. fresh weights.
Without Heads		11½*d.* ,, ,, ,,

17–24 lbs.

Heads on	...	12*d.* per lb. fresh weights.
Without Heads		13½*d.* ,, ,, ,,

16 lbs. and under.

Heads on	...	15*d.* per lb. fresh weights.
Without Heads		17*d.* ,, ,, ,,

For satisfactorily salted Veal Calf Skins an allowance shall be made by duly authorised Inspectors for loss in weight.

ILL-FLAYED AND CASUALTY CALF SKINS.

All weights.

Heads on	...	11*d.* per lb. salted weights.
Without Heads		12*d.* ,, ,, ,,

These prices are for Skins trimmed with short shanks and weighed out in bulk.

In the case of Skins weighed out separately, 1*d.* per lb. may be added to the above prices.

[London Gazette, June 21, 1918.]

THE KIPS AND CALF SKINS (GREAT BRITAIN) AMENDMENT ORDER, 1918, DATED JULY 2, 1918, MADE BY THE ARMY COUNCIL.

Cancelled. *See p.* 76.

Whereas by the Kips and Calf Skins (Great Britain) Order, 1918, the Army Council prohibited the purchase of Kips and Calf Skins taken off in Great Britain and leather produced therefrom, by or on behalf of any person without a Permit issued by or on behalf of the Director of Raw Materials.

And whereas it is expedient that the said Order should be amended.

Now therefore the Army Council, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, hereby order that the Kips and Calf Skins (Great Britain) Order, 1918, shall be amended as follows:—

(i) In clause 1 the word "exceeding" shall be substituted for the words "other than" after the words "or at prices."

(ii) The Schedule hereto annexed shall be substituted for the Schedule to the said Order.

3. Hides, Leather, &c.
(1) Hides.
Dealings.

This Order shall come into force on the eighth day of July, 1918.

This Order may be cited as the Kips and Calf Skins (Great Britain) Amendment Order, 1918.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

Schedule.

KIPS.

Selection.	Classification.	Price.
Firsts	Fairly flayed and not exceeding 6 warbles	9½*d.* per lb. fresh weight.
Seconds... ...	Cut and grain damaged and not exceeding 25 warbles	8*d.* „ „
Thirds	All others fit for tanning ...	6½*d.* „ „
Rejects	Kips unfit for tanning	At value.

These prices are the maxima to be paid by Tanners for Kips properly trimmed according to the usual Market Custom, and relate to Kips sold in the "fresh" condition. An allowance is to be made for any change in weight for salted Kips in accordance with instructions to be issued from time to time by or on behalf of the Director of Raw Materials.

CALF SKINS.

Selection.	Classification.		Prices for fresh weights.		
			25 lbs. and over.	17–24 lbs.	16 lbs. and under.
			per lb.	per lb.	per lb.
			d.	*d.*	*d.*
Firsts	No holes, free from scoring, sound on grain	Heads on ...	10	12	15
		Without Heads	11½	13½	17
Seconds ...	Not exceeding four holes, slightly scored, sound on grain	Heads on ...	9	11	13
		Without Heads	10½	12½	15
Thirds	Badly flayed, holed or damaged, scabbed or vaccined	Heads on ...	All weights. 10*d.* per lb.		
		Without Heads	11*d.* „		
Casualty firsts ...	Sound on grain and flesh	Heads on ...	10*d.* „		
		Without Heads	11*d.* „		
Casualty seconds	Badly flayed, holed or damaged	Heads on ...	7*d.* „		
		Without Heads	8*d.* „		
	Slinks and still born...		Not exceeding 2*s.* 6*d.* per skin		

These prices are the maxima to be paid by Tanners for Skins trimmed with short shanks, and relate to Skins sold in the "fresh" condition. An allowance is to be made for change in weight for salted Calf Skins in accordance with instructions to be issued from time to time by or on behalf of the Director of Raw Materials.

[London Gazette, July 5, 1918.]

THE BRITISH HIDES (DEALINGS) ORDER, 1918, DATED NOVEMBER 25, 1918, MADE BY THE ARMY COUNCIL.

Cancelled. *See p.* 76.(a)

Whereas by Orders dated the 17th day of April and 29th day of December, 1917, and the 29th day of April, 1918,(b) the Army Council regulated upon certain conditions the purchase and delivery of certain Hides:

And whereas it is expedient that the said Orders should be amended:

Now therefore, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations the Army Council hereby order as follows:—

(1) No Hides of the descriptions indicated in the Schedule hereto annexed shall be bought by or on behalf of any Tanner or delivered to any Tanner or to any person on his behalf without a permit issued by or on behalf of the Director of Raw Materials or at prices exceeding those set out in the Schedule hereto annexed or at such other prices as in any particular case may be allowed by or on behalf of the Director of Raw Materials.

(2) All persons concerned in any transaction herein referred to shall furnish such particulars thereof of their business as may be required by or on behalf of the Director of Raw Materials.

(3) All persons to whom any permit may be issued by or on behalf of the Director of Raw Materials are required to comply strictly with any conditions that may be imposed thereby.

It shall be the duty of all Tanners to communicate to any person buying on their behalf the conditions of any permit granted to any such Tanner and for the time being in force, and it shall be the duty of all parties to any transaction herein referred to to require or disclose as the case may be all such information as may be required by such parties as aforesaid or by the Director of Raw Materials for the purpose of satisfying them or him that the provisions of this Order have not been contravened.

(4) Any person failing to comply with any provision hereof or with any requirement or direction made or given hereunder or with any condition of any permit herein referred to shall be guilty of an offence against the said Regulations.

(a) But *see* the British Hides (Sales) Order, 1920 (Jan. 30), made by the Food Controller (St. R. & O., 1920, No. 118).

(b) These three orders are those cancelled by par. (5) hereof.

3. Hides, Leather, &c. (1) Hides. *Dealings.*

(5) The British Hides (Dealings) Order, 1917,(a) the British Hides (Dealings) (Amendment) Order, 1917,(b) and the Purchase of Hides (Amendment) Order, 1918,(c) are hereby cancelled.

(6) This Order may be cited as the British Hides (Dealings) Order, 1918.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

Schedule.

Prices for Hides dehorned and properly trimmed according to the usual market custom:—

——	Runts, Herefords and Highlands.	Ox and Heifer.	Cow.	Bull.
	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.
Firsts ...	10¼	9½	8¼	7½
Seconds ...	9¾	9	7¾	7

"Casualty," "Fallen" or "Chance" hides of whatever description 7½ pence per lb.

[London Gazette, Nov. 29, 1918.]

THE HORSE HIDES (DECONTROL) ORDER, 1919, DATED DECEMBER 9, 1919, MADE BY THE ARMY COUNCIL.

Whereas by the Horse Hides Order, 1917, as amended by the Horse Hides (Amendment) Order, 1917,(d) the Hides (Ireland) Order, 1917, and the Export of Hides (Ireland) Order, 1917, as amended by the Export of Hides (Ireland) Amendment Order, 1917,(e) the Army Council regulated upon certain conditions dealings in hides of certain descriptions;

And whereas it is expedient that the said conditions should be varied:

Now, therefore, the Army Council, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, hereby order as follows:—

1. The Horse Hides Order, 1917, and the Horse Hides (Amendment) Order, 1917,(d) are cancelled as from the date hereof.

(a) This Order was printed in the May 1918 edition of this Manual, p. 105.
(b) This Order was printed in the May 1918 edition of this Manual, p. 113.
(c) This Order was printed in the May 1918 edition of this Manual, p. 118.
(d) This is the Order of Jan. 2, 1918, p. 78.
(e) This is the Order of March 2, 1918, p. 86.

2. The Hides (Ireland) Order, 1917, shall be amended (*a*) by omitting the words "and Horses" from the preamble thereof; and (*b*) by inserting the word "and" after the word "Cows" in the preamble thereof.

3. Hides, Leather, &c. (1) Hides. *Dealings.*

3. The Export of Hides (Ireland) Order, 1917, as amended by the Export of Hides (Ireland) Amendment Order, 1917, shall be amended (*a*) by omitting the words "Horses, Mules, Jennets or Donkeys" from Clause 1 thereof, and (*b*) by inserting the word "or" after "Calves" in Clause 1 thereof.

4. This Order may be cited as the Horse Hides (Decontrol) Order, 1919.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

(1.) Hides. (ii.) Movement.

Movement

[The following List is restricted to Orders as to MOVEMENTS of Hides' For List of ALL the Hides Orders in force Dec. 31, 1919, *see* p. 76.]

Export of Hides (Ireland) Order, 1917, *p.* 85.
Export of Hides (Ireland) Amendment Order, 1918, *p.* 86.

THE EXPORT OF HIDES (IRELAND) ORDER, 1917, DATED DECEMBER 29, 1917, MADE BY THE ARMY COUNCIL, AS AMENDED.(a)

Cancelled. *See p.* 76.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations the Army Council hereby order as follows:—

1. No person shall without a permit issued by or on behalf of the Director of Raw Materials make or take delivery of any hides or skins produced in Ireland from oxen, heifers, cows, bulls, calves, or kips for shipment from Ireland.
2. This order shall come into force on the 1st day of January, 1918.
3. This Order may be cited as the Export of Hides (Ireland) Order, 1917.

By order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

[The original Order was published in the London Gazette, January 1st, 1918.]

(a) AMENDMENT OF ORDER.—This Order was amended by the Export of Hides (Ireland) Amendment Order, 1918, printed immediately below, and further by the Horse Hides (Decontrol) Order, 1919, p. 84.

3. Hides, Leather, &c.
(1) Hides.

Movement.

THE EXPORT OF HIDES (IRELAND) AMENDMENT ORDER, 1918,(a) DATED MARCH 2, 1918, MADE BY THE ARMY COUNCIL.

Cancelled. *See p.* 76.

Whereas by the Export of Hides (Ireland) Order, 1917,(b) the Army Council regulated the delivery of certain Hides for shipment from Ireland;

And whereas it is expedient that the said Order should be amended;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Army Council hereby order that the Export of Hides (Ireland) Order, 1917,(c) shall be amended as follows:—

(1) In Clause 1 the words " or skins " shall be inserted after the word " Hides."

(2) In Clause 1 the word " or " shall be omitted after the word " Bulls."

(3) In Clause 1 the words " Calves, Kips, Mules, Jennets, or Donkeys " shall be inserted after the word " Horses."

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, March 5, 1918.]

THE HIDES (RESTRICTION ON SHIPMENT) ORDER, 1919, DATED NOVEMBER 28, 1919, MADE BY THE FOOD CONTROLLER.

1919, No. 1731.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Food Controller hereby orders that except under the authority of the Food Controller the following regulations shall apply to all persons concerned:—

1. (*a*) Except under and in accordance with the terms of a licence granted by or under the authority of the Food Controller, a person shall not until further notice send, take, ship or consign any hide from any part of Great Britain to any destination in Ireland or the Isle of Man.

(*b*) Every application for a licence under this Order shall be made to the Secretary, Ministry of Food (Meat Section), Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W.1.

2. For the purposes of this Order, " hide " shall mean a skin weighing 35 lbs. or over in the green state, derived from an ox, heifer, cow, bull or other bovine animal.

(a) SHORT TITLE OF ORDER.—The Short Title was conferred by the "Army Council (Citation of War Material Supplies Orders) Order, 1918."

(b) EXPORT OF HIDES (IRELAND) ORDER, 1917.—That Order is printed immediately above.

3. Infringements of this Order are summary offences against the Defence of the Realm Regulations. 3. Hides, Leather, &c. (1) Hides.

4. (*a*) This Order shall come into force on the 8th December, 1919. *Movement.*

(*b*) This Order may be cited as the Hides (Restriction on Shipment) Order, 1919.

By Order of the Food Controller.

Frank H. Coller,
Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

28th November, 1919.

(1.) Hides. (iii.) Returns. *Returns*

[The following List is restricted to Orders as to RETURNS as to Hides For List of ALL the Hides Orders in force Dec. 31, 1919, *see* p. 76.]

Hides (Ireland) Order, 1917, *p.* 77.
Hides (Returns) Order, 1916, *p.* 87.
Hides, Skins and Leather (Returns) Order, 1917, *p.* 88.

THE HIDES (RETURNS) ORDER, 1916,(a) DATED NOVEMBER 8, 1916, MADE BY THE ARMY COUNCIL.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Act, 1914 (as amended by the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915, and the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915), and the Regulations made thereunder, and every other power enabling them in that behalf, the Army Council hereby require all persons engaged in the sale, distribution, storage or shipment of Calf, Ox, Cow, Bull, Buffalo and Horse Hides, or engaged in the manufacture of leather from such hides, to furnish to the Director of Army Contracts such particulars of their stocks, purchases and sales of, and transactions in, such hides as may be required on his behalf.

By Order of the Army Council.

R. H. Brade.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, November 8th, 1916, being a Supplement to the Gazette of November 7th.]

(a) SHORT TITLE OF ORDER.—The Short Title was conferred by the "Army Council (Citation of War Material Supplies Orders) Order, 1918."

3. Hides, Leather, &c.

(1) Hides.

Returns.

THE HIDES, SKINS AND LEATHER (RETURNS) ORDER, 1917,(a) DATED APRIL 21, 1917, MADE BY THE ARMY COUNCIL.

Cancelled. *See p.* 76.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Army Council hereby require all persons engaged at any time before or after the date hereof in the purchase, sale, distribution, storage or shipment of hides or skins of any description or in the manufacture of leather from such hides or skins as aforesaid or of any articles wholly or partly manufactured therefrom, or in the purchase, sale, distribution, storage or shipment of such leather or articles aforesaid, or of any articles or materials required for the purpose of such manufacture as aforesaid, to furnish to the Director of Army Contracts such particulars as to their business as may be required on his behalf.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

Dated 28th February, 1917.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, April 24th, 1917.]

THE HIDES (IRELAND) ORDER, 1917, DATED DECEMBER 28, 1917, MADE BY THE ARMY COUNCIL.

[This Order is printed, *ante*, p. 77.]

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(2) Leather.

(2.) Leather.

THE LEATHER (SALE AND MOVEMENT) PERMIT, 1916,(b) DATED NOVEMBER 13, 1916, MADE BY THE ARMY COUNCIL.

This Permit, printed in the June, 1919, edition of this Manual, p. 103, is not now effective.

THE LEATHER (CONTROL) NO. 1 NOTICE, 1917,(c) DATED JANUARY 13, 1917, MADE BY THE ARMY COUNCIL.

This Notice, printed in the June, 1919, edition of this Manual, p. 105, is not now effective.

(a) SHORT TITLE OF ORDER.—The Short Title was conferred by the "Army Council (Citation of War Material Supplies Orders) Order, 1918."

(b) SHORT TITLE OF PERMIT.—The Short Title was conferred by the "Army Council (Citation of War Material Supplies Orders) Order, 1918."

(c) SHORT TITLE OF NOTICE.—The Short Title was conferred by the "Army Council (Citation of War Material Supplies Orders) Order, 1918.

THE LEATHER (RETURNS) ORDER, 1916,(a) DATED NOVEMBER 24, 1916, MADE BY THE ARMY COUNCIL.

3. Hides, Leather, &c.

Returns.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Act, 1914, as amended by the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915, and the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915, and the Regulations made thereunder, and every other power enabling them in that behalf, the Army Council hereby require all persons engaged in the sale, distribution, storage, or shipment of leather to furnish to the Director of Army Contracts such particulars as to their business as may be required on his behalf.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, November 25th, 1916, being the 3rd Supplement to the Gazette of November 24th.]

THE HIDES, SKINS AND LEATHER (RETURNS) ORDER, 1917, DATED APRIL 21, 1917, MADE BY THE ARMY COUNCIL.

[This Order is printed under (1) "Hides," (iv.) "Returns," *ante p.* 88.]

(3.) Tanning Materials.

(3) Tanning Materials.
(2) Leather.

Returns.

THE TANNING MATERIALS (RETURNS) ORDER, 1917,(a) DATED FEBRUARY 26, 1917, MADE BY THE ARMY COUNCIL.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Army Council hereby require all persons who had in their possession or under their custody or control any stocks of Tanning Materials or Lactic Acid on December 31st, 1915, and/or December 31st, 1916, or imported or exported any such goods between the dates January 1st and December 31st (inclusive), 1916, and all Tanners and other users of Tanning Materials or Lactic Acid, to furnish to the Director of Army Contracts, Imperial House, Tothill Street, S.W. 1, such particulars as may be required on his behalf.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, March 1st, 1917, being the 2nd Supplement to the Gazette of February 27th.]

(a) SHORT TITLE OF ORDER.—The Short Title was conferred by the "Army Council (Citation of War Material Supplies Orders) Order, 1918."

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3. Hides, Leather, &c. (4) Boots.

(4.) Boots.

THE WAR TIME BOOTS (MANUFACTURE AND SALE) ORDER, 1918, DATED SEPTEMBER 19, 1918, MADE BY THE ARMY COUNCIL.

Whereas it appears to the Army Council that certain regulations should be made respecting the manufacture and sale of boots and shoes for other than Naval and Military purposes;

And whereas by Regulation 2JJ of the Defence of the Realm Regulations it is provided that the Board of Trade shall have the like powers as are given to the Food Controller under Regulations 2B, 2F to 2J inclusive and 7 as respects any article of commerce not being an article of food where it appears to the Board necessary or expedient to exercise any of those powers for the purpose of encouraging, maintaining or regulating the supply of any such article which is required by the public or by any section of the public;

And whereas such powers include the power to make arrangements with any Government Department for the exercise by that Department of the powers of the Board of Trade;

And whereas it appears to the Board of Trade necessary and expedient for the purpose of encouraging, maintaining and regulating the supply of boots and shoes which may be required by the public or any section of the public that certain regulations should be made respecting the manufacture and sale of boots and shoes for other than Naval and Military purposes;

And whereas the Board of Trade have made arrangements with the Army Council for the exercise by the Council on behalf of the Board of Trade of the powers of the Board of Trade under the said regulations with respect to boots and shoes;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of every other power enabling them in that behalf, the Army Council do hereby order as follows:—

1. It shall be the duty of all manufacturers of boots or shoes to comply strictly with any directions that may be given from time to time by or on behalf of the Director of Raw Materials, with a view to the production of War Time Boots or Shoes, notwithstanding any agreements that may have been entered into by such manufacturers prior to the date of any such directions.

2. No manufacturer of boots or shoes shall without a permit issued by or on behalf of the Director of Raw Materials manufacture or cause to be manufactured any War Time Boots or Shoes.

3. No manufacturer of boots or shoes shall manufacture or cause to be manufactured any War Time Boots or Shoes otherwise than to such specification as may be approved by or on behalf of the Director of Raw Materials.

4. It shall be the duty of all manufacturers of boots or shoes engaged in the manufacture of War Time Boots or Shoes to cause to be stamped upon the inside of the upper of each boot or shoe the registered identification number of the manufacturer thereof, and upon the sole of each boot or shoe the price approved by or on behalf of the Director of Raw Materials as the retail sale price in the case of each description of boots or shoes respectively together with the words "War Time." 3. Hides, Leather, &c. (4) Boots.

5. It shall be the duty of all manufacturers of boots or shoes to give priority over all other work except work under or in connection with any Government contract or order to any order for War Time Boots and Shoes.

6. No manufacturer of boots or shoes shall sell any War Time Boots or Shoes at any price other than the price approved by or on behalf of the Director of Raw Materials as the manufacturers' sale price in the case of each description of boots or shoes, provided that discounts of 5 per cent. for cash payment within thirty days or 6¼ per cent. for cash payment within seven days next following the date of the despatch of the goods shall be allowed on orders accepted for quantities of three dozen pairs of men's boots manufactured in accordance with one specification or four dozen pairs women's, girls', youths', or children's boots manufactured in accordance with one specification, and provided that discount of 1¼ per cent. for cash payment within thirty days shall be allowed on orders accepted for quantities less than these.

7. It shall be the duty of all manufacturers of boots or shoes engaged in the manufacture of War Time Boots or Shoes to keep or cause to be kept full and accurate accounts showing the cost of manufacture of all such War Time Boots or Shoes made by them, and such accounts shall at all times be available for inspection by or on behalf of the Director of Raw Materials. The said manufacturers shall furnish before the seventh working day of every month a return in such form as may be prescribed by or on behalf of the Director of Raw Materials showing the quantities and descriptions of War Time Boots or Shoes manufactured and sold during the preceding month and the quantities and descriptions of the said boots and shoes remaining in stock.

8. It shall be the duty of all manufacturers of boots and shoes engaged in the manufacture of War Time Boots or Shoes in the event of the rejection of any such War Time Boots or Shoes by any factor, merchant or retail dealer to retain the boots or shoes so rejected for inspection by or on behalf of the Director of Raw Materials, and for sale upon such terms as he may cause to be approved.

9. It shall be the duty of any manufacturer of Boots or Shoes who shall obtain any leather for the manufacture of "War Time" Boots or Shoes to use such leather for the purpose of such manufacture and not otherwise.

3. Hides, Leather, &c. (4) Boots.

10. No person shall, without a permit issued by or on behalf of the Director of Raw Materials, sell or cause to be sold any War Time Boots or Shoes not having been manufactured by the Vendor.

11. No person shall sell or cause to be sold retail any War Time Boots or Shoes at any price other than the price approved in each case as the retail sale price by or on behalf of the Director of Raw Materials and borne upon the sole of the said boots or shoes.

12. No person shall maliciously alter or deface the words "War Time" or the retail sale price borne upon the sole of any such boots or shoes as aforesaid.

13. No person shall stamp or cause to be stamped the words "War Time" upon boots or shoes manufactured or sold otherwise than in accordance with the provisions hereof.

14. No person shall sell or offer for sale as War Time Boots or Shoes any boots or shoes not being War Time Boots or Shoes as herein-after defined, or impose or attempt to impose upon any sale or proposed sale of War Time Boots or Shoes any conditions relating to the purchase of any other article.

15. No War Time Boots or Shoes shall be sold by any manufacturer to any factor or merchant or by any manufacturer, factor or merchant to any retail dealer otherwise than upon the terms that all disputes arising in connection with any such sale shall be referred to the Director of Raw Materials or to such persons as he may cause to be appointed, whose decision shall be final.

16. For the purpose of this Order, the expression "War Time Boots or Shoes" shall mean any boots or shoes manufactured to such specification as the Director of Raw Materials may approve or direct, and sold upon such terms as may have been approved by him or on his behalf.

17. The Order made by the Army Council under the said Regulations, and dated the tenth day of November, 1917,(a) with regard to the manufacture and sale of War Time Boots and Shoes is hereby cancelled.

18. This Order may be cited as the War Time Boots (Manufacture and Sale) Order, 1918.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

[London Gazette, Sept. 24, 1918.]

(a) This Order is printed in the May, 1918, edition of this Manual at p. 142.

THE WAR TIME BOOTS (SALE) PERMIT, 1918, DATED OCTOBER 14, 1918, ISSUED BY THE ARMY COUNCIL.

Whereas by clause 10 of the War Time Boots (Manufacture and Sale) Order, 1918, the Army Council regulated upon certain conditions the sale of War Time Boots or Shoes not having been manufactured by the vendor:

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given by the Director of Raw Materials as follows:—

1. The sale of War Time Boots or Shoes not having been manufactured by the vendor is authorised and permitted on the following conditions:—

(i) Any person selling War Time Boots or Shoes hereunder shall at all times give access to his premises to the representatives of the Director of Raw Materials for the purpose of inspecting War Time Boots or Shoes.

(ii) No person selling War Time Boots or Shoes hereunder shall offer for sale any War Time Boots or Shoes as to which he may have been informed by or on behalf of the Director of Raw Materials that they do not conform to the standard pattern, and he shall return any such boots or shoes as aforesaid to the party from whom they were purchased.

2. This notice may be cited as the War Time Boots (Sale) Permit, 1918.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

[London Gazette, Oct. 18, 1918.]

4. Machinery, Tools, &c.

(1.) Boot and Saddlery Machinery and Implements, p. 94.
(2.) Hosiery Needles p. 94.
(3.) Railway Material, p. 95.

4. Machinery, Tools, &c.
(1) Boot and Saddlery Machinery and Implements.

(1.) Boot and Saddlery Machinery and Implements.

THE BOOT AND SADDLERY NEEDLES AND AWLS (RETURNS) ORDER, 1917,(a) DATED FEBRUARY 19, 1917, MADE BY THE ARMY COUNCIL.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Army Council hereby require that all persons engaged in the purchase, sale or manufacture of boot and saddlery stitching needles, welt needles, stitching awls and hand needles and awls shall furnish such particulars as to their business as may be required by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts provided that nothing herein contained shall apply to any persons holding stocks of the description aforesaid, otherwise than for the purpose of re-sale.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, February 22nd, 1917, being the 3rd Supplement to the Gazette of February 20th.]

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(2) Hosiery Needles.

(2.) Hosiery Needles.

THE HOSIERY NEEDLE ORDER, 1917, DATED SEPTEMBER 24, 1917, MADE BY THE ARMY COUNCIL.(b)

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Army Council hereby Order as follows:—

1. No person shall without a permit issued by or on behalf of the Hosiery Needle Committee enter into any contract for the purchase, sale, delivery, manufacture or loan of any Hosiery Latch Needles.

2. Before any contract of the description aforesaid is entered into, it shall be the duty of the parties to apply in such manner as may be described by or on behalf of the Director of Raw Materials to the Hosiery Needle Committee for a permit to complete the transaction, and no contract of the description aforesaid

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(a) SHORT TITLE OF ORDER.—The Short Title was conferred by the "Army Council (Citation of War Material Supplies Orders) Order, 1918."
(b) Administered by the Board of Trade.

shall be completed by manufacture, delivery or payment unless and until such permit is issued by or on behalf of the said Committee. 4. Machinery, Tools, &c.

3. No person shall make or take delivery of any Hosiery Latch Needles otherwise than in pursuance of a contract duly authorised by the said Committee in accordance with the provision thereof. (2) Hosiery Needles.

4. It shall be the duty of all parties to any of the transactions herein specified to require or disclose, as the case may be, all such information as may be necessary for or required by such parties as aforesaid or by the said Committee or by the Director of Raw Materials for the purpose of satisfying them or him that the provisions of this Order have not been contravened.

5. This Order shall come into force on the first day of October, 1917.

This Order may be cited as the Hosiery Needle Order, 1917.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, October 2nd, 1917.]

(3.) Railway Material.

(3) Railway Material.

THE PRIVATE OWNERS' WAGONS (USE WHEN EMPTY) ORDER, 1917, DATED MARCH 16, 1917, MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Whereas by Regulation 7B of the Defence of the Realm Regulations(a) the Board of Trade have power, for the purpose of making the most efficient use of railway plant or labour, with a view to the successful prosecution of the war, to make orders, amongst other things, for enabling the Board of Trade to take possession of any private owners' wagons and to use those wagons in such manner as they think best in the interests of the country as a whole on such conditions as to payment use and otherwise as may be provided by the Order:

Now, therefore, in pursuance of their power under that Regulation and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, the Board of Trade hereby order as follows:—

1. Where a private owner's wagon would otherwise be sent on a journey empty the Board of Trade may take possession of the wagon for that journey, and give such directions with respect to the cases in which possession is to be so taken and the use and loading of a wagon of which possession is so taken as they think fit.

(a) REGULATION 7B.—So much of this Regulation as empowers the making of Orders as to the taking possession of wagons is printed p. 26. The remainder of Reg. 7B relates to railway traffic and other matters outside the scope of this Manual.

4. Machinery, Tools, &c. (3) Railway Material.

2. Where possession is so taken of a wagon, there shall be paid to the owner for the use of the wagon such amount as may be agreed or as may be determined, in default of agreement, by the Railway and Canal Commission or by an Arbitrator appointed by that Commission.

3. The owner of any wagon and any other person affected by directions given under this Order shall comply with any directions so given and give all reasonable facilities for carrying out those directions.

4. Any person acting in contravention of, or failing to comply with, any of the provisions of this Order is guilty of a summary offence (a) against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

5. This Order shall apply to Great Britain, and may be cited as the Private Owners' Wagons (Use when Empty) Order, 1917.

A. H. Stanley,

President of the Board of Trade.

Board of Trade,
16th March, 1917.

THE PRIVATE OWNERS' WAGONS (No. 2) ORDER, 1917, DATED SEPTEMBER 6, 1917, MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

By virtue of the powers vested in them by Regulation 7B of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Board of Trade, for the purpose of making the most efficient use of railway plant with a view to the successful prosecution of the war hereby order as follows:—

1. Where it appears to them necessary to increase the supply of wagons to any colliery, the Board of Trade may take possession of any private owner's wagons anl use them for the purpose of maintaining an adequate supply of wagons at the colliery in question.

2. Where possession is so taken of a wagon, there shall be paid to the owner for the use of the wagon such amount as may be agreed or as may be determined, in default of agreement by the Railway and Canal Commission or by an Arbitrator appointed by that Commission.

3. The Controller of Coal Mines may issue instructions in writing from time to time directing the private owner of a wagon or wagons to place the same at his disposal, and the said Controller may take possession thereof on behalf of the Board of Trade.

(a) SUMMARY OFFENCE.—*See* the Introduction to this Manual.

4. The owner of any wagon and any other person affected by directions given under this Order shall comply with any directions so given and give all reasonable facilities for carrying out those directions. 4. Machinery, Tools, &c. (3) Railway Material.

5. Any person acting in contravention of, or failing to comply with, any of the provisions of this Order is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

6. This Order shall apply to Great Britain and may be cited as the Private Owners' Wagons (No. 2) Order, 1917.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Trade this 6th day of September, 1917.

W. F Marwood,
A Secretary to the Board of Trade.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, September 21st. 1917.]

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5. Medical Stores and Drugs.

5. Medical Stores and Drugs.

THE QUININE (DEALINGS) ORDER, 1918, DATED NOVEMBER 7, 1918, MADE BY THE ARMY COUNCIL.

This Order, printed in the June, 1919, edition of this Manual, p. 124, was cancelled by Army Council Notice of 25th November, 1919 (London Gazette, November 28, 1919).

6. Metals, Coal, &c.

6. Metals, Coal, &c.

(1.) Coal, p. 98.
(2.) Molybdenite, p. 98, suspended.
(3.) Platinum, p. 98.
(4.) Steel and Iron, p. 99, lapsed.
(5.) Tungsten, p. 99, suspended.

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(1) Coal.

(1.) Coal.

[Note.—As was stated in the May, 1918, edition of this Manual the Orders of the Board of Trade as to Coal have not been treated as "War Material Supplies" Orders. The Coal Orders in force at the end of September, 1919, will be found in the September, 1919, edition of the Defence of the Realm Manual. The principal alterations since (up to December 31, 1919), are there noted with the dates of the London Gazette in which new Orders have been published.]

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(2) Molybdenite

(2.) Molybdenite.

The Tungsten and Molybdenite Order, 1917, dated November 30, 1917, made by the Minister of Munitions.

This Order, printed in the June, 1919, edition of this Manual, p. 127, was suspended by the Tungsten and Molybdenite (Suspension) Order, 1919 (London Gazette, October 17, 1919).

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(3) Platinum.

(3.) Platinum.

The Platinum Mines Order, 1918, dated June 4, 1918, made by the Board of Trade.

1918. No. 611.

The Board of Trade in pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by Regulation 30bb of the Defence of the Realm Regulations hereby order as follows:—

1. Regulation 30bb of the Defence of the Realm Regulations is hereby applied to mines from which any ores of platinum are extracted.
2. This Order may be cited as the Platinum Mines Order, 1918.

H. Llewellyn Smith,
A Secretary to the Board of Trade.

Board of Trade,
7, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.1.

[London Gazette, June 7, 1918.]

(4.) Steel and Iron.

THE STEEL AND IRON (PURCHASE AND RETURNS) ORDER, 1919, DATED JANUARY 7, 1919, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.

As to this Order, printed in the June, 1919, edition of this Manual, p. 132, Clause (1) lapsed on the suspension of the various steel supplies Orders comprised in the Order of April 29, 1919 (same Manual, p. 131); and Clause (2) ceases to have effect on the completion of the required returns.

(5.) Tungsten.

THE TUNGSTEN AND MOLYBDENITE ORDER, 1917, DATED NOVEMBER 30, 1917, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.

This Order, printed in the June, 1919, edition of this Manual, p. 127, was suspended by the Tungsten and Molybdenite (Suspension) Order, 1919 (London Gazette, October 17, 1919).

Turpentine, &c., Control Order, 1918; *Gas Works (Ministry of Munitions) Order*, 1918, *and the Gas Works (Ministry of Munitions) General Regulations*, 1918.

7. Oils and Gas Works.

7. Oils and Gas Works.

THE TURPENTINE, ETC., CONTROL ORDER, 1918, DATED JANUARY 25, 1918, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.

This Order which was suspended by the Turpentine, &c. Control (Partial Suspension) Order, 1919 (London Gazette, March 18, 1919), except as to "Turpentine Substitute" (*i.e.*, Mineral Turpentine, White Spirit, White Oil, or any product of Petroleum under whatever name sold or known (except Motor Spirit and Benzene) capable of being used as a substitute for Spirits of Turpentine), was completely suspended by the Turpentine, &c. Control (Complete Suspension) Order, 1919 (London Gazette, November 4, 1919).

THE GAS WORKS (MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS) ORDER, 1918, AND THE GAS WORKS (MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS) GENERAL REGULATIONS, 1918, DATED JUNE 28, 1918, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.

The Minister of Munitions, in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 8G of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and of all other powers enabling him, hereby orders as follows:—

1. This Order shall apply to all gas works throughout the United Kingdom, excepting only gas works which possess coal gas plants only, and have no plant installed for scrubbing or washing their gas either with oil or with tar.

2. As on and from the 1st July, 1918, the manufacture and production of gas in all gas works to which this Order applies shall be carried out in accordance with the general regulations set out in the schedule hereto, save and except only if and so far as such general regulations may in the case of any particular gas works be varied or superseded by any special directions or regulations given or made from time to time with regard to such gas works by or under the authority of the Minister of Munitions.

3. This Order may be cited as the "Gas Works (Ministry of Munitions) Order, 1918," and the regulations set out in the schedule hereto as the "Gas Works (Ministry of Munitions) General Regulations, 1918."

NOTE.—All applications with reference to this Order or under or with reference to the General Regulations set out in the schedule hereto should be addressed to the Ministry of Munitions, Department of Explosives Supply, Storey's Gate, S.W.1, and marked "E.G.S."

The Schedule.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. Gas works which have coal gas plants only shall work such plants so as to produce gas of a calorific power of as nearly as possible 500 B.Th.U. gross, but not in any event less than that

7. Oils and Gasworks.

calorific value, before scrubbing, as mentioned in Regulation 3 below.

2. Gas works which have both coal-gas and water-gas plants, shall work such plants so as to produce a gas of the calorific value specified in Regulation 1 above. Gas of the required calorific value may be produced either by working the coal gas plant alone so as to produce a gas which (before scrubbing in the case of works having scrubbing facilities) is of the required calorific value, or by working the coal-gas plant so as to produce gas of a higher calorific value, and subsequently mixing with the same such quantity of uncarburetted water gas as, apart from any reduction in the calorific value of the coal gas produced by scrubbing, would produce a mixed gas of the required calorific value.

3. All gas works which have facilities for scrubbing their coal gas, shall scrub the whole of the coal gas produced at such works to the fullest possible extent for the extraction of ammonia, toluol and benzol. Scrubbing for toluol and benzol shall be effected with oil, at works where there is a benzol recovery plant, and, at other works, with tar.

4. If at any time it is impossible for any gas works to supply the full demands of its consumers for gas, whilst complying with the above Regulations, notwithstanding that it is working its coal-gas plant to its full capacity, then:—

(*a*) If such gas works has a water-gas plant, the balance of its consumers' requirements shall be made up by an admixture or further admixture of uncarburetted water gas, but so that the calorific value of the mixed gas, as actually delivered to its consumers, shall be maintained as high as possible, with a minimum, under all circumstances, of 450 B.Th.U.gross. Should this be impossible without carburetting the water gas, the water gas shall be carburetted with gas oil, so as to bring the mixed gas up to the minimum calorific value specified above, and such gas works shall take forthwith all possible steps for obtaining the gas oil required for the purpose.

(*b*) If such gas works has no water-gas plant, it must notify the Minister of Munitions forthwith of its inability to supply its consumers' full demands, reporting in detail all the circumstances which render it impossible for it to do so, and must comply with any instructions or directions which may be given by or under the authority of the Minister of Munitions after consultation with the Board of Trade as to the steps to be taken by it in the circumstances.

5. Excepting only as provided in Regulation 4 (*a*) above, no gas works shall, in any circumstances, use any gas oil for carburetting its water gas (whether before or after admixture with its coal gas), without the previous authority in writing of the Minister of Munitions or his duly authorised representative.

[London Gazette, June 28, 1918.]

8. Optical Munitions.

8. Optical Munitions.

THE CLINICAL THERMOMETER ORDER, 1918, DATED OCTOBER 11, 1918, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.

The Minister of Munitions, in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and all other powers thereunto enabling him hereby orders as follows:—

1. On and after the 21st day of October, 1918, no person shall sell, or offer for sale, supply or deliver any clinical thermometer which has not been tested, approved and marked, in accordance with the undermentioned rules, or any other rules made from time to time by the Controller of Glassware Supply on behalf of the Minister of Munitions and for the time being in operation.

2. This Order may be cited as the Clinical Thermometer Order, 1918.

3. All applications with reference to the above Order should be made to the Controller of Glassware Supply, Ministry of Munitions of War, 22-23, Hertford Street, W.1.

Rules made by the Controller of Glassware Supply on behalf of the Minister of Munitions in consultation with the Local Government Board and the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

(1) Before any clinical thermometer is sold, offered for sale, supplied or delivered, the same shall be forwarded carriage paid to the Director of the National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, for testing and approval.

(2) For a period of one month after the date of the Order, no thermometer showing at any point in its registration of temperature an error of more than .4° F. wil be approved. On the expiry of this period, no thermometer shall show an error exceeding .2° F. over the range up to 106° F. Above this temperature, the error shall not exceed .3° F. For thermometers graduated in degrees other than Fahrenheit, corresponding tolerances will be allowed. A thermometer will not be approved if it is not self-registering with a constriction, which must be such as to retain the index column and also allow of the mercury being reset.

(3) Approved thermometers will be marked with the National Physical Laboratory trade mark and the year of test thus:—№ 18. The charge for testing the thermometers will be 3*d.* (threepence) per instrument, payable in advance to the Director of the Laboratory, this charge to cover return carriage upon the instruments to any place in the United Kingdom, and also insurance against loss or damage in transit both ways and during test at the Laboratory. All thermometers submitted for testing to the Director

must be clearly engraved with a distinctive number. Thermometers not already so engraved will be engraved at the Laboratory at a charge of 1*d.* (one penny) per instrument, payable in advance to the Director. 8. Optical Munitions.

NOTE.—The National Physical Laboratory is prepared to issue a certificate setting out details of the results of the prescribed tests in regard to any thermometer which is approved in accordance with the above rules, on payment of an additional fee, particulars of which may be obtained from the Director of the Laboratory.

Cheques, etc., should be made payable to the Secretary, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, and should be forwarded to the Laboratory. Cheques, etc., should be crossed "Bank of England a/c His Majesty's Paymaster-General."

[London Gazette, Oct. 11, 1918.]

9. Paper.

9. Paper.

THE VEGETABLE PARCHMENT PAPER (CONTROL) NOTICE, 1917,(a) DATED DECEMBER 3, 1917, MADE BY THE ARMY COUNCIL.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Army Council to take possession of all stores of the following class and description, that is to say:—

Excepting stocks of less than 10 cwts. All stocks of vegetable parchment paper that are at present or may hereafter arrive in the United Kingdom.

If after this notice any person having control of any such stores sells, removes or secretes them without the consent of the Army Council, or deals therewith in any way contrary to any conditions imposed in any licence, permit or order that may have been granted in respect thereof, he shall be guilty of an offence against the said Regulations.

All persons having in their custody or control any such stocks are hereby required to make a return thereof with full particulars of quantity, description and cost price to Director of Army Contracts, Imperial House, Tothill Street, Room 35A, S.W.1, together with all such further and other particulars as to their business as may be required by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, December 7th, 1917.]

THE CONTROLLER OF PAPER ORDER, 1918, DATED MARCH 9, 1918, MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

NOTE.—This Order, printed in the June, 1919, edition of this Manual is no longer effective.(b)

(a) SHORT TITLE OF NOTICE.—The Short Title was conferred by the "Army Council (Citation of War Material Supplies Orders) Order, 1918."

(b) By Board of Trade Notice of Feb. 5, 1920, under the Articles of Commerce (Relaxation of Restrictions) Order, 1919 (*ante*, p. 34), this Order was revoked. [London Gazette, Feb. 10, 1920.]

10. Textiles.

(1) Cotton, p. 105.
(2) Flax, p. 108.
(2A) Flax Seed, p. 117.
(3) Hemp, p. 117.
(4) Military and Oil dressed Clothing and Accessories, p. 121.
(5) Wool and Woollen and Worsted Materials, p. 121.

(1.) Cotton.

THE RAW COTTON (PRICES AND RETURNS) ORDER, 1918, DATED JULY 20, 1918, MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

1918. No. 1012.

Cancelled (except as to Egyptian Cotton).(a)

The Board of Trade deeming it expedient to make further exercise of the powers conferred upon them by Regulations 2F, 2G, and 2JJ of the Defence of the Realm Regulations as respects raw cotton, hereby order as follows:—

1. For the purpose of this Order there shall be appointed by or under the authority of the Board of Trade, Official Values Committees.

2. The Official Values Committees shall fix and notify daily or at such other intervals as may be determined by the Board of Trade the official value of such classes of raw cotton as the Board of Trade may require them respectively so to do.

3. The spot prices ruling in the Southern States of America in the case of American Cotton and in Alexandria in the case of Egyptian Cotton shall be taken as the basis of official value and to this shall be added approximate cost of transportation, insurance, placing in warehouse in Liverpool or Manchester and such profit and other charges, if any, as the Board of Trade may from time to time allow.

4. The official value for other growths of cotton shall be fixed either by reference to the cost in the country of origin with the additions aforesaid, or if the Board of Trade so direct, by reference to the official value of the nearest grade of cotton either American or Egyptian for which an official value has been fixed.

5. Where any person desires to buy or sell raw cotton of a grade and growth for which no official value is published on the Liverpool Cotton Exchange he shall apply to the competent Committee who shall thereupon fix an official value for that grade and growth.

6. The maximum price at which raw cotton may be bought or sold shall not exceed by more than 5 per cent. the official value last fixed for the cotton.

(a) Cancelled (March 14, 1919) except as to American and Egyptian Cotton (London Gazette, March 18, 1919), and (April 30, 1919), as to American Cotton (London Gazette, May 2, 1919, St. R & O., 1919, No. 523).

10. Textiles.
(1) Cotton.
Dealings.

7. If any seller on application to the Competent Official Values Committee proves to their satisfaction that the cost to him of the cotton he proposes to sell together with the charges mentioned in paragraph 3 of this Order, exceeds the maximum price hereby authorised, the Committee may authorise such increase in price as they deem reasonable; but save as aforesaid no person shall buy or sell raw cotton at a price exceeding the maximum price as herein provided.

8. All persons who buy or sell raw cotton of any growth either at spot prices or for forward delivery shall make a return of every such purchase or sale under such conditions and at such time and in such form and giving such particulars as the Official Values Committees may require. The Official Values Committees may issue instructions, which shall be posted in the Liverpool Cotton Exchange and communicated to the Manchester Cotton Association, and of which notice may be given in any other manner that the said Committee think fit, as to the making of such returns and as to the preservation of samples upon which sales are made and redraws, and may vary such instructions from time to time and may call for further returns or information and require the production of such samples or redraws either generally or in any particular case, and all persons shall obey such instructions. The Manchester Cotton Association shall post such instructions in the Manchester Royal Exchange.

9. No person shall pay for cotton imported or to be imported into the United Kingdom for his own use or consumption or for purposes other than for sale by him in the United Kingdom a price which with the addition of the charges (including the sum allowed to a seller for profit) mentioned in paragraph 3 of this Order would exceed the maximum price allowed to be charged for a sale of such cotton in the United Kingdom under this Order provided that such person may apply under paragraph 7 hereof for leave to pay a higher price. A person so importing cotton other than for sale into the United Kingdom shall apply to the Competent Official Values Committee under paragraph 5 to fix its official value when an official value has not been published on the Liverpool Cotton Exchange, and shall make a return of any purchase made by him in accordance with paragraph 8 hereof and shall otherwise be subject to the provisions of and regulations under this Order as if the cotton were imported for sale.

10. The Official Values Committees shall obey any instructions which the Board of Trade may give as to the fixing notification and return of official values and as to any other duties which the Board may require them to perform relating to the sales of raw cotton.

11. The Official Values Committees may make their own rules of procedure for hearing any application or matter under paragraphs 5, 7, 8, and 13 of this Order, and may charge fees to be approved by the Board of Trade on any hearing other than a hearing under paragraph 13. The Arbitration Act, 1889 shall not apply to proceedings before hearings by the Committees.

No person shall wilfully make any false statement or representation or put forward any false document at the hearing of any such application or matter.

10. Textiles. (1) Cotton.

12. The provisions of this Order apply only to dealings in actual raw cotton and not to dealings which are commonly known on the Liverpool Cotton Exchange as dealing in futures.

Dealings.

13. Proceedings for infringements of this Order shall not be taken against any person (unless by the direction of the Attorney-General) except by the direction of the Board of Trade upon a report from the Competent Official Values Committee. Before reporting any person to the Board of Trade the said Committee shall hear such person if he so desires. In any proceedings under this Order a certificate of the Competent Official Values Committee under the hand of the Chairman as to the grade and growth of any particular cotton referred to in such proceedings, and as to the official value for such cotton, shall be conclusive as to the matters stated in such certificate.

14. Infringements of this Order are summary offences under the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

15. The Raw Cotton (Prices) Order, 1917, and the Raw Cotton (Return of Sales) Order, 1918, are hereby revoked.

16. This Order may be cited as the Raw Cotton (Prices and Returns) Order, 1918.

H. Llewellyn Smith.

[London Gazette, August 9, 1918.]

THE COTTON, FLAX AND HEMP INDUSTRIES (RETURNS) ORDER, 1916,(a) DATED DECEMBER 22, 1916, MADE BY THE ARMY COUNCIL.

Returns

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Act, 1914, (as amended by the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915, and by the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915), and the Regulations made thereunder, and every other power enabling them in that behalf, the Army Council hereby requires all persons engaged in the production, sale, distribution, storage, shipment, or manufacture of cotton, flax, or hemp, or of any article composed, whether wholly or in part, from such materials, to furnish to the Director of Army Contracts such particulars of their business as may be required on his behalf.

By Order of the Army Council.

R. H. Brade.

22nd December, 1916.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, April 27th, 1917.]

(a) SHORT TITLE OF ORDER.—The Short Title was conferred by the "Army Council (Citation of War Material Supplies Orders) Order, 1918."

10. Textiles.
(2) Flax.

(2.) Flax.

[The following List includes the "Flax" Orders in force Dec. 31, 1919. Lists of those restricted to "Dealings," "Manufacture," or "Returns" are also given at the commencement of each sub-division of these "Flax" Orders.]

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Industries (Returns) Order, 1916, *p.* 107.
Flax (Irish Crop) Order, 1919, *p.* 111.
Flax (Irish Crop) Amendment Order, 1919, *p.* 112.
Flax (Irish Crop) Amendment No. 2 Order, 1919, *p.* 113.
Flax (Restriction of Consumption) Order, 1917, *p.* 114.
Flax (Returns) Order, 1917, *p.* 116.
Imported Flax (Dealings) No. 2 Order, 1919, *p.* 110.
Re-scutched Tow Order, 1918, *p.* 109.
Scutch Mills (Ireland) Order, 1918, *p.* 115.
Scutch Mills (Ireland) Order, 1919, *p.* 115.
Tow (Restriction of Consumption) Order, 1918, *p.* 109.

(i.) *Dealings*, p. 108.
(ii.) *Manufacture*, p. 114.
(iii.) *Returns*, p. 116.

Dealings.

(2) Flax. (i) Dealings.

The following List is restricted to Orders as to DEALINGS in Flax For List of ALL the Flax Orders in force Dec. 31, 1919, above.]

Flax (Irish Crop) Order, 1919, *p.* 111.
Flax (Irish Crop) Amendment Order, 1919, *p.* 112.
Flax (Irish Crop) Amendment No. 2 Order, 1919, *p.* 113.
Imported Flax (Dealings) No. 2 Order, 1919, *p.* 110.
Re-scutched Tow Order, 1918, *p.* 109.
Tow (Restriction of Consumption) Order, 1918, *p.* 109.

THE FLAX (CONTROL) ORDER, 1917,(a) DATED AUGUST 25, 1917, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.

This Order, printed in the June, 1919, edition of thi Manual, p. 155, is not now effective.

THE FLAX (IRISH CROP) ORDER, 1918, DATED FEBRUARY 8, 1918, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.

This Order, printed in the June, 1919, edition of this Manual, p. 156, is not now effective.

(a) SHORT TITLE OF ORDER.—The Short Title was conferred by the Ministry of Munitions (Citation of War Material Supplies Orders) Order 1918."

10. Textiles. (2) Flax. *Dealings.*

THE RE-SCUTCHED TOW ORDER, 1918,(a) DATED FEBRUARY 28, 1918, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.

The Minister of Munitions in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and of other powers thereunto enabling him, hereby gives notice and orders as follows:—

1. He hereby takes possession as and from the date hereof, of all Re-scutched Tow off the flax of the 1917 crop and previous years, grown in Ireland, and not at the date hereof in possession of a flax spinner for the purpose of his business.

2. The re-scutched tow of which possession is hereby taken, under paragraph 1, will be divided under the direction of the Director-General of Aircraft Production into three Grades according to its quality, handling and cleaning, and the Minister will pay the following prices therefor:—

First Grade.—£100 per ton, delivered at nearest railway station to appointed destination.

Second Grade.—£95 per ton delivered at nearest railway station to appointed destination.

Third Grade.—£85 per ton, delivered at nearest railway station to appointed destination.

Fine Tow which is not re-scutched, pluckings, dressings and Re-scutched Tow which is inferior in quality to that of the third Grade hereinbefore mentioned, will be paid for according to their relative values.

3. All Contracts previously entered into for the purchase of Re-scutched Tow are hereby cancelled as at this date, as regards Re-scutched Tow not yet delivered.

4. If after this notice and Order any person having control of any Re-scutched Tow referred to hereunder sells, removes or secretes such Re-scutched Tow, except upon the terms provided in this Order, he will be guilty of an offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, March 1st, 1918.]

THE TOW (RESTRICTION OF CONSUMPTION) ORDER, 1918, DATED APRIL 13, 1918, MADE BY THE ARMY COUNCIL.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Army Council hereby order as follows:—

1. No person shall without a permit issued by or on behalf of the Flax Control Board purchase, sell or deal in any Tow produced by hackling Flax of any description or Hemp of the

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(a) SHORT TITLE OF ORDER.—The Short Title was conferred by the "Ministry of Munitions (Citation of War Material Supplies Orders) Order, 1918."

10. Textiles. (2) Flax. *Dealings.*

descriptions set out in the Schedule annexed to the Hemp (Restriction of Consumption) Order, 1918.(a)

2. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to refer to Scutching Tow.

3. This Order may be cited as the Tow (Restriction of Consumption) Order, 1918.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, April 16th, 1918.]

THE IMPORTED FLAX (DEALINGS) NO. 2 ORDER, 1919, DATED JANUARY 30, 1919, MADE BY THE ARMY COUNCIL.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations the Army Council hereby order as follows:—

1. No person shall without a permit issued by or on behalf of the Flax Control Board sell any Flax or Tow imported or to be imported into the United Kingdom.

2. No person being a consumer of Flax or Tow shall without a permit issued by or on behalf of the Flax Control Board purchase any Flax or Tow to be imported into the United Kingdom after the date hereof.

3. The Orders indicated in the Schedule hereto annexed are hereby cancelled.

4. This Order may be cited as the Imported Flax (Dealings) No. 2 Order, 1919.

By Order of the Army Council.

R. H. Brade.

Schedule.(b)

The Russian Flax and Tow No. 1 Order, 1916.
The Russian Flax and Tow No. 2 Order, 1916.
The Russian Flax and Tow (Insurance) Permit, 1916.
The Russian Flax and Tow (Control) Notice, 1917.
The Imported Flax (Dealings) Order, 1918.
The Imported Flax (Dealings) Amendment Order, 1918.

[London Gazette, January 31, 1919.]

(a) Printed p. 119.

(b) These Orders are printed in the Dec., 1918, edition of this Manual pp. 358-366.

10. Textiles.
(2) Flax.
Dealings.

THE FLAX (IRISH CROP) ORDER, 1919, DATED MAY 23, 1919, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.

Whereas the Board of Trade have requested the Minister of Munitions to exercise on behalf of the Board of Trade certain powers in respect of Flax:—

Now therefore the Minister of Munitions in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and all other powers thereunto enabling him hereby gives notice and orders as follows:—

(1) He hereby takes possession on behalf of the Board of Trade as from the 1st July, 1919, of all Flax of 1919 crop grown in Ireland as and when harvested.

(2) The Flax of which possession is hereby taken under para. 1, will be divided under the direction of the Board of Trade into six grades according to its quality, handling and cleaning, and the following prices will be paid therefore:—

	Per stone delivered at the appointed Centre.
First Grade...	35*s*.
Second Grade	33*s*.
Third Grade	31*s*.
Fourth Grade	29*s*.
Fifth Grade...	27*s*.
Sixth Grade...	25*s*.

Flax which is inferior in quality to that of the sixth grade hereinbefore mentioned will be taken over and paid for according to its relative value.

(3) All Flax of the 1918 crop, or previous years, grown in the United Kingdom will be graded and paid for on behalf of the Board of Trade in terms of the Flax (Irish Crop) Order, 1918,(**a**) until 31st August, 1919.

(4) All Flax, except that otherwise provided for in Clause 5 hereof, grown in 1918, or previous years, which is offered for sale on or after 1st September, 1919, will be graded and paid for in terms of Clause 2 hereof.

(5) Flax proved to the satisfaction of the Administrator of the Board of Trade, Flax Supplies Committee, Whitehall Buildings, Ann Street, Belfast, to have been grown in 1918, and to have had the Seed thereof saved, or to have been dew-retted during the summer of 1919, in such time as would not permit of its being offered for sale before the 31st August, 1919, provided such delay in dew-retting was due to circumstances not within the control of the owner of such Flax, may be paid for in the terms of the Flax (Irish Crop) Order, 1918, until 31st December, 1919.

(**a**) Printed in the June, 1919, Edition of this Manual, p. 156.

10. Textiles (2) Flax. *Dealings.*

(6) Non-compliance with any part of this Order will constitute an offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

(7) All communications upon the subject of this Notice and Order should be made to the Administrator of the Flax Supplies Committee, Whitehall Buildings, Ann Street, Belfast.

(8) This Order may be cited as the Flax (Irish Crop) Order, 1919.

[London Gazette, May 23, 1918.]

THE FLAX (IRISH CROP) AMENDMENT ORDER, 1919, DATED NOVEMBER 21, 1919, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.

Whereas by the Flax (Irish Crop) Order, 1919, the Minister of Munitions regulated upon certain terms the sale of all Flax of 1919 crop grown in Ireland:

And whereas it is expedient that the said Order should be amended:

Now therefore the Minister of Munitions, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and all other powers thereunto enabling him, hereby orders as follows:—

1. The Flax (Irish Crop) Order, 1919, shall be amended by substituting for Clause 2 of the said Order the following Clause:—

(2) The Flax of which possession is hereby taken under Clause 1 hereof will be divided under the direction of the Board of Trade into six grades according to its quality, handling and cleaning, and no person shall sell any Flax of the description aforesaid at prices other than those hereinafter set out:—

First grade ...	40*s.*	per stone delivered at the appointed centre.
Second grade ...	38*s.*	„ „ „
Third grade ...	36*s.*	„ „ „
Fourth grade...	34*s.*	„ „ „
Fifth grade ...	32*s.*	„ „ „
Sixth grade ...	30*s.*	„ „ „

Flax which is inferior in quality to that of the sixth grade hereinafter mentioned shall be paid for according to its relative value.

2. This Order may be cited as the Flax (Irish Crop) Amendment Order, 1919.

[London Gazette, Nov. 21, 1919.]

THE FLAX (IRISH CROP) AMENDMENT NO. 2 ORDER, 1919, DATED DECEMBER 2, 1919, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.

10. Textiles.
(2) Flax.
Dealings.

Whereas by the Flax (Irish Crop) Order, 1919, as amended by the Flax (Irish Crop) Amendment Order, 1919, the Minister of Munitions regulated upon certain terms the sale of all Flax of the 1919 crop grown in Ireland:

And whereas it is expedient that the said Order should be further amended:

Now therefore the Minister of Munitions, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and all other powers thereunto enabling him, hereby orders as follows:—

1. The Flax (Irish Crop) Order, 1919, as amended by the Flax (Irish Crop) Amendment Order, 1919, shall be amended by substituting for Clause 2 of the said Order as amended the following clause:—

"(2) The Flax of which possession is hereby taken under Clause 1 hereof will be divided under the direction of the Board of Trade into six grades according to its quality, handling and cleaning, and no person shall sell any Flax of the description aforesaid at prices other than those hereinafter set out:—

First grade ...	45*s.*	per stone delivered at the appointed centre.
Second grade ...	43*s.*	„ „ „
Third grade ...	41*s.*	„ „ „
Fourth grade ...	39*s.*	„ „ „
Fifth grade ...	37*s.*	„ „ „
Sixth grade ...	35*s.*	„ „ „

Flax which is inferior in quality to that of the sixth grade hereinbefore mentioned shall be paid for according to its relative value."

2. This Order may be cited as the Flax (Irish Crop) Amendment No. 2 Order, 1919.

[London Gazette, Dec. 2, 1919.]

10. Textiles.

(2) Flax.

Manufacture.

(2) Flax. (ii) Manufacture.

[The following List is restricted to Orders as to MANUFACTURE of Flax. For List of ALL the Flax Orders in force Dec. 31, 1919, *see* p. 108.]

Flax (Restriction of Consumption) Order, 1917, *p.* 114.
Scutch Mills (Ireland) Order, 1918, *p.* 115.
Scutch Mills (Ireland) Order, 1919, *p.* 115.

THE FLAX (RESTRICTION OF CONSUMPTION) ORDER, 1917, DATED DECEMBER 27, 1917, MADE BY THE ARMY COUNCIL.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Army Council hereby order as follows:—

1. No Flax, Flax Line or Flax Tow shall, without a permit issued by or on behalf of the Flax Control Board,(**a**) be spread or carded or otherwise put into process of manufacture after the 12th day of January, 1918.

2. No Yarn composed wholly or partly of Flax or Flax Tow shall, without a permit issued by or on behalf of the Flax Control Board, be wound or warped after the twelfth day of January, 1918.

3. No Yarn composed wholly or partly of Flax or Flax Tow shall, without a permit issued by or on behalf of the Flax Control Board, be boiled, bleached, or put into any other process of treatment after the fifth day of January, 1918.

4. All persons engaged in the purchase, sale or manufacture of any article or material wholly or partly composed of Flax or Flax Tow are hereby required to furnish such particulars as to their business as may be required by or on behalf of the Flax Control Board, verified in such manner as may be directed by them or on their behalf.

5. Particulars may be obtained and permits issued hereunder by the Flax Control Board and by the Scottish and Irish Sub-Committees of the Flax Control Board on its behalf.

6. It shall be the duty of all persons engaged in the production of any article or material wholly or partly composed of Flax or Flax Tow to comply strictly with any direction or requirement that may be given or made hereunder by or on behalf of the Flax Control Board for the purposes hereof, and failure to comply with the provisions hereof or any directions or requirements given or made hereunder shall be an offence against the said Regulations.

7. This Order may be cited as the Flax (Restriction of Consumption) Order, 1917.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, December 28th, 1917.]

(**a**) FLAX CONTROL BOARD.—This Board was constituted October 23rd, 1917. The Secretary is Mr. P. Guedalla, Caxton House, Tothill Street, S.W.1.

THE SCUTCH MILLS (IRELAND) ORDER, 1918, DATED MAY 17, 1918, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.

10. Textiles. (2) Flax. *Manufacture.*

The Minister of Munitions in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and all other powers thereunto enabling him, hereby gives notice and orders as follows:—

(1) No person owning or controlling any Scutch Mill in Ireland wherein flax straw is scutched for any person other than the owner or controller thereof shall without a licence issued by or on behalf of the Controller of the Supplies Department of Aircraft Production, scutch or cause to be scutched at any time after the first day of July, 1918, any flax straw.

(2) Any person failing to comply with any provision hereof or with any condition of any license issued hereunder, shall be guilty of an offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

(3) This Order may be cited as the Scutch Mills (Ireland) Order, 1918.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, May 17th, 1918.]

THE SCUTCH MILLS (IRELAND) ORDER, 1919, DATED NOVEMBER 21, 1919, MADE BY THE MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS.

The Minister of Munitions, in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and all other powers thereunto enabling him, HEREBY GIVES NOTICE and ORDERS as follows:—

1. As from the 30th November, 1919, the Scutch Mills (Ireland) Order 1918, shall operate and take effect as if the words "the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland" were substituted for the words "the Controller of the Supplies Department of Aircraft Production" contained in Clause 1 of the said Order.

2. This Order may be cited as the Scutch Mills (Ireland) Order, 1919.

[London Gazette, Nov. 21, 1919.]

THE FLAX SCUTCHING (IRELAND) ORDER, 1919, DATED FEBRUARY 21, 1919, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.

This Order, printed in the June, 1919, edition of this Manual, p. 163, was suspended by the Flax Scutching (Ireland) Suspension Order, 1919 (London Gazette, December 16, 1919).

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10. Textiles.

(2) Flax.

Returns.

(2) Flax. (iii) Returns.

[The following List is restricted to Orders as to RETURNS as to Flax. For List of ALL the Flax Orders in force Dec. 31, 1919, *see* p. 108.]

Cotton Flax and Hemp Industries (Returns) Order, 1916 *p.* 107.
Flax (Restriction of Consumption) Order, 1917, *p.* 114.
Flax (Returns) Order, 1917, *p.* 116.

THE COTTON, FLAX AND HEMP INDUSTRIES (RETURNS) ORDER, 1916, DATED DECEMBER 22, 1916, MADE BY THE ARMY COUNCIL.

[This Order is printed, *ante*, p. 107.]

THE FLAX (RETURNS) ORDER, 1917,(a) DATED MARCH 2, 1917, MADE BY THE ARMY COUNCIL.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations the Army Council hereby order that all persons engaged in the purchase or sale of Raw Flax shall furnish such particulars as to their business as may be required by or on behalf of the Director of Aircraft Equipment or the Director of Army Contracts.

THE FLAX (RESTRICTION OF CONSUMPTION) ORDER, 1917, DATED DECEMBER 27, 1917, MADE BY THE ARMY COUNCIL.

[This Order is printed, *ante*, p. 114.]

(a) SHORT TITLE OF ORDER.—The Short Title was conferred by the "Army Council (Citation of War Material Supplies Orders) Order, 1918."

(2a.) Flax Seed.

All the Orders under this heading printed in the June, 1919, edition of this Manual, pp. 166-171, have been suspended.

THE FLAX SEED (IRELAND) ORDER, 1918, DATED JUNE 18, 1918, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.

This Order, printed in the June, 1919, edition of this Manual, p. 169, was suspended by the Flax Seed (Ireland) Suspension Order, 1919 (London Gazette, October 21, 1919).

THE SALE OF FLAX SEED (IRELAND) ORDER, 1918, DATED SEPTEMBER 20, 1918, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.

This Order, printed in the June, 1919, edition of this Manual, p. 170, was suspended by the Flax Seed (Ireland) Suspension Order, 1919 (London Gazette, October 21, 1919).

THE FLAX SEED (SHIPMENT FROM IRELAND) ORDER, 1918, DATED SEPT. 20, 1918, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.

This Order, printed in the June, 1919, edition of this Manual was suspended by the Flax Seed (Ireland) Suspension Order, 1919 (London Gazette, October 21, 1919).

(3.) Hemp.

[The following is a List of ALL the Hemp Orders in force Dec. 31, 1919. Lists of those restricted to "Dealings," "Manufacture," or "Returns," are also given at the commencement of each sub-division of these Hemp Orders.]

Cotton Flax and Hemp Industries (Returns) Order, 1916, *p.* 107.
Hemp (Restriction of Consumption) Order, 1918, *p.* 119.
Hemp (Restriction of Consumption) Amendment Order, 1918, *p.* 120.
Manila Hemp Order, 1917, *p.* 118.
Manila Hemp and Maguey Fibre Permit, 1919, *p.* 118.
Tow (Restriction of Consumption) Order, 1918, *p.* 109.

(i) *Dealings*, p. 118.
(ii) *Manufacture*, p. 119.
(iii) *Returns*, p. 121.

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10. Textiles.
(3) Hemp.
Dealings.

(3) Hemp. (i) Dealings.

THE MANILA HEMP ORDER, 1917,(a) DATED APRIL, 18, 1917, MADE BY THE ARMY COUNCIL.

Relaxed.(b)

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations the Army Council do hereby Order as follows:—

1. No person shall without a permit issued by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts make or take delivery of or payment for any Manila Hemp or Maguey Fibre in pursuance of any contract entered into at any time subsequent to the 2nd day of April, 1917.

2. No person shall without a permit issued by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts purchase or cause to be purchased for sale or manufacture in Europe any Manilla Hemp or Maguey Fibre.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, April 19th, 1917, being the 5th Supplement to the Gazette of April 17th.]

THE MANILA HEMP AND MAGUEY FIBRE PERMIT, 1919.

Whereas by the Manila Hemp Order, 1917, the Army Council regulated upon certain conditions dealings in Manila Hemp and Maguey Fibre:

And whereas it is expedient that the Manila Hemp and Maguey Fibre to be shipped from the Philippine Islands on and after the first day of April, 1919, should be dealt in without further restriction:

Now therefore in pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Army Council hereby give notice as follows:—

1. Notwithstanding anything in the Manila Hemp Order, 1917, dealings in Manila Hemp and Maguey Fibre to be shipped from the Philippine Islands on and after the first day of April, 1919, are authorised and permitted without restriction.

2. This Order may be cited as the Manila Hemp and Maguey Fibre Permit, 1919.

By Order of the Army Council.

R. H. Brade.

War Office.
6th March, 1919.

[London Gazette, March 7, 1919.]

(a) SHORT TITLE OF ORDER.—The Short Title was conferred by the "Army Council (Citation of War Material Supplies Orders) Order, 1918."

(b) *See* the Manila Hemp and Maguey Fibre Permit, 1919, next following.

(3) Hemp. (ii) Manufacture.

Hemp (Restriction of Consumption) Order, 1918, *p.* 119.
Hemp (Restriction of Consumption) Amendment Order, 1918, *p.* 120.
Manila Hemp Order, 1917, *p.* 118.
Tow (Restriction of Consumption) Order, 1918, *p.* 109.

THE MANILA HEMP ORDER, 1917, DATED APRIL 18, 1917, MADE BY THE ARMY COUNCIL.

[This Order is printed, *ante*, p. 118.]

The Manila Hemp and Maguey Fibre Permit, 1919, issued by the Army Council.

[This Permit is printed, *ante*, p. 118.]

THE HEMP (RESTRICTION OF CONSUMPTION) ORDER, 1918, DATED FEBRUARY 26, 1918, MADE BY THE ARMY COUNCIL.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Army Council hereby order as follows:—

1. No person shall, without a permit issued by or on behalf of the Flax Control Board,(**a**) spread, card, or otherwise put into process of manufacture any Hemp of the descriptions set out in the Schedule hereto annexed *or any hackled Tows produced therefrom by hackling in the United Kingdom.*(**b**)

2. All persons engaged in the purchase, sale or manufacture of any articles or material wholly or partly composed of Russian or Italian Hemp are hereby required to furnish such particulars as to their business as may be required by or on behalf of the Flax Control Board, verified in such manner as may be directed by them or on their behalf.

3. Particulars may be obtained and permits issued hereunder by the Flax Control Board, and by the Scottish and Irish Sub-Committees of the Flax Control Board on their behalf.

4. It shall be the duty of all persons engaged in the production of any article or material wholly or partly composed of Russian or Italian Hemp to comply strictly with any directions or requirements that may be given or made hereunder by or on behalf of the Flax Control Board for the purposes thereof, and failure to comply

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(**a**) FLAX CONTROL BOARD.—This was constituted October 23rd, 1917. The Secretary is Mr. P. Guedalla, Caxton House, Tothill Street, S.W. 1.

(**b**) AMENDMENT OF ORDER.—The words in italics were ordered to be inserted by the Hemp (Restriction of Consumption) Amendment Order, 1918, printed below.

10. Textiles. (3) Hemp. *Manufacture.*

with the provisions hereof, or any direction or requirement given or made hereunder shall be an offence against the said Regulations.

5. This Order may be cited as the Hemp (Restriction of Consumption) Order, 1918.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

Schedule.

Italian Hemp, Natural.
Italian Hemp, Ferrara, or Bologna T.B. or Higher Grades.
Italian Hemp, Naples "Extra" or Higher Grades.
Russian Hemp, FSPRH or Higher Grades.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, March 1st, 1918.]

THE HEMP (RESTRICTION OF CONSUMPTION) AMENDMENT ORDER, 1918,(a) DATED APRIL 13, 1918, MADE BY THE ARMY COUNCIL.

Whereas by the Hemp (Restriction of Consumption) Order, 1918,(b) the Army Council regulated upon certain conditions the spreading, carding or otherwise putting into process of manufacture any Hemp of certain descriptions:

And whereas it is expedient that the said Order should be amended:

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Army Council hereby order that the said Order shall be amended as follows:—

In Clause 1 the words "Or any hackled Tows produced therefrom by hackling in the United Kingdom" shall be inserted after the words "hereto annexed."

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, April 16th, 1918.]

THE TOW (RESTRICTION OF CONSUMPTION) ORDER, 1918, DATED APRIL 13, 1918, MADE BY THE ARMY COUNCIL.

[This Order is printed, *ante*, p. 109.]

(a) SHORT TITLE OF ORDER.—The Short Title was conferred by the "Army Council (Citation of War Material Supplies Orders) Order, 1918."

(b) HEMP (RESTRICTION OF CONSUMPTION) ORDER, 1918.—This Order is printed above.

(3) Hemp. (iii) Returns.

THE COTTON, FLAX AND HEMP INDUSTRIES (RETURNS) ORDER, 1916, DATED DECEMBER 22, 1916, MADE BY THE ARMY COUNCIL.

[This Order is printed in sub-group (1), "Cotton," *ante*, p. 107.]

THE HEMP (RESTRICTION OF CONSUMPTION) ORDER, 1918, DATED FEBRUARY 26, 1918, MADE BY THE ARMY COUNCIL.

[This Order is printed, *ante*, p. 119.]

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(4) Military and Oil-dressed Clothing and Accessories.

All the Orders under this heading printed in the June, 1919, edition of this Manual, p. 175-180, have been cancelled or have otherwise ceased to be effective.

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(5) Wool and Woollen and Worsted Materials.

Colonial and Foreign Wool (Guarantees) Order, 1916, *p.* 123.
Woollen and Worsted Cuttings (Control) Notice, 1916, *p.* 121.
Woollen and Worsted Cuttings Order, 1916, *p.* 122.
Wool (Returns) Order, 1917, *p.* 123.

THE WOOLLEN AND WORSTED CUTTINGS (CONTROL) NOTICE, 1916.(a) DATED NOVEMBER 21, 1916, MADE BY THE ARMY COUNCIL.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by Regulation 2B of the Defence of the Realm Regulations,(b) notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Army Council to take possession of material of the following classes and descriptions, that is to say:—

All cuttings, clippings and remnants from woollen and worsted materials that have been or shall be issued by the War Department to any persons, firms or companies holding contracts with the War Department, for the making up of such materials into Service Dress Clothing, Shirts or other garments.

(a) SHORT TITLE OF NOTICE.—The Short Title was conferred by the "Army Council (Citation of War Material Supplies Orders) Order, 1918."
(b) REGULATION 2B.—This is printed p. 3.

10. Textiles. (5) Wool and Woollen and Worsted Materials.

If after this notice any person having control of any such materials sells, removes or secretes them, save and except as authorized and permitted by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts, he shall be guilty of an offence against the said Regulations.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

[The above Notice was published in the London Gazette, November 22nd, 1916, being a Supplement to the Gazette of November 21st.]

THE WOOLLEN AND WORSTED CUTTINGS ORDER, 1916,(a) DATED NOVEMBER 24, 1916, MADE BY THE ARMY COUNCIL.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Army Council hereby order as follows:—

1. All persons indicated in Schedule "A" hereto annexed are hereby required to furnish as may be required by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts the information required in Schedule "B" hereto annexed.

2. All persons indicated in Schedule "A" hereto annexed are hereby required to hold at the disposal of the Army Council all cuttings and remnants from woollen and worsted materials issued to contractors for the making of service dress clothing, shirts, or other garments which may be in their custody or control.

3. No person shall in pursuance of any contract entered into at any time prior to the date hereof make delivery of or payment for any such cuttings or remnants as aforesaid.

By Order of the Army Council,

N. F. B. Osborn,
Assistant Director of Army Contracts.

Dated 24th November, 1916.

Schedule A.

[List of persons.]

Schedule B.

[Particulars of Information required.]

(a) SHORT TITLE OF ORDER.—The Short Title was conferred by the "Army Council (Citation of War Material Suppliers Orders) Order, 1918."

10. Textiles.
(5) Wool and Woollen and Worsted Materials.

THE COLONIAL AND FOREIGN WOOL (GUARANTEES) ORDER, 1916,(a) DATED DECEMBER 9, 1916, MADE BY THE ARMY COUNCIL.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Army Council hereby order that all persons engaged in the purchase or sale of wool shall enter into such guarantees with respect to such purchase or sale as may be required by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, December 11th, 1916, being the Supplement to the Gazette of December 8th.]

THE WOOL (RETURNS) ORDER, 1917,(a) DATED SEPTEMBER 29, 1917, MADE BY THE ARMY COUNCIL.

In pursuance of the Powers conferred upon them by the Defence of the Realm Regulations the Army Council hereby require all persons engaged in the Production, Manufacture, Purchase, Sale, Distribution, Transport, Storage, or Shipment of Wool, or of any article or material wholly or partly manufactured therefrom, or of any article required for or in connection with the production thereof, to give such particulars as to their business as may be required by or on behalf of the Director of Raw Materials.

By Order of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, October 2nd, 1917.]

(a) SHORT TITLE OF ORDER.—The Short Title was conferred by the "Army Council (Citation of War Material Supplies Orders) Order, 1918."

11. Timber Supplies.

11. Timber Supplies.

THE TIMBER HAULAGE (REGULATION) ORDER, 1918,(a) DATED MARCH 15, 1918, MADE BY THE ARMY COUNCIL.

Whereas with a view to preventing the congestion of traffic and excessive damage to public roads outside the Administrative County of London(b) being caused by the haulage of timber it appears to the Army Council expedient to provide for the regulation thereof in manner hereinafter mentioned. Now therefore the Army Council in pursuance of powers conferred on them by Regulation 5.C.(c) of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and all other powers enabling them in that behalf hereby order as follows:—

(1) For the purposes of this order the expression "timber haulage" means the haulage and transport of timber from the site where it was felled except where the aggregate weight of the timber to be transported does not exceed 50 tons.

(2) The owner or other person having control or management of any vehicle used in timber haulage on any public road outside the Administrative County of London(c) shall obey any directions in writing issued by the Road Control Officers appointed by the Army Council for the purpose of controlling such traffic.

(3) A Road Control Officer subject to any general or special instructions he may receive from the Army Council may

(*a*) After consultation with the local Highway Authorities(d) and as respect roads in the Metropolitan Police District(e) with the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police and where necessary with the Military Authorities, select the routes to be used for timber haulage and direct the use of any particular route or the diversion of the traffic or any part thereof from one route to another, in such manner as may be considered most conducive to the prevention of damage to the roads or the congestion of traffic thereon.

(a) SHORT TITLE OF ORDER.—The Short Title was conferred by the "Army Council (Citation of Supplies War Material Orders) Order, 1918."

(b) "ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LONDON."—This expression includes the City of London, *see* s. 40 (1) of the Local Government Act, 1888 (51 & 52 Vict. c. 41).

(c) REGULATION 5C.—That Regulation is printed p. 17.

(d) LOCAL HIGHWAY AUTHORITIES.—These are:

in England, outside the administrative County of London, as respects certain roads the county councils, and as respects others the borough and other urban district councils and the rural district councils;

in Scotland the county councils (acting by the county road board or district committees) and the town councils;

in Ireland the authorities specified in Clause (6) of the present Order.

(e) METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT.—The non-London parts of this area embrace all Middlesex, and parts of Herts, Essex, Kent and Surrey. *See* p. 38 of the 5th (1911 Edition) of the Metropolitan Police Guide, where a list of the places within the area is given.

11. Timber Supplies.

(*b*) Give directions prohibiting the use for timber haulage on such roads as may be specified in the directions of vehicles of such type as may be so specified, where such restriction is considered expedient to prevent avoidable damage to the roads, and other means of transporting the timber can be made available.

(4) Before commencing after the date of this order any work of timber haulage the owner or other person having the control or management of any vehicle to be used for the purpose shall give at least one week's notice in writing to the County Surveyor of the County or Borough Engineer of the County Borough, or if more than one of each County or County Borough through which the timber is to be transported specifying:

(*a*) The approximate date when the haulage will begin;

(*b*) The approximate tonnage to be transported;

(*c*) The type or types of vehicles to be used in hauling or transporting the timber;

and the owner or other person having control or management of any vehicle which is at the date of this order being used in timber haulage shall within one (week) after that date give similar notice in writing specifying the approximate tonnage remaining to be transported and the type or types of vehicles used. References in this clause to the County Surveyor shall in relation to Scotland be construed as references to the Road Surveyor or official charged with the supervision of the roads by whatever name called.

(5) Any person affected by this order who fails to comply with the provisions thereof or with any directions given by any Road Control Officer thereunder will be guilty of a summary offence(**a**) against the Defence of the Realm Regulations and liable to the penalties mentioned in those Regulations.

(6) In the application of this order to Ireland the expression "local highway authorities" means the council of the County or County Borough in which the road is situated, or in the case of a road the entire maintenance of which is undertaken by the Council of an Urban County district, that Council.

By Order of the Army Council.

R. H. Brade.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, March 19th, 1918.]

(**a**) SUMMARY OFFENCE.—*See* the Introduction to this Manual, p. x.

11. Timber Supplies.

THE TIMBER (RETURNS) ORDER, 1918,(a) DATED MARCH 15, 1918, MADE BY THE ARMY COUNCIL.

Whereas it appears to the Army Council necessary and expedient to make the following Order for the purpose of giving further and better effect to an Order of even date herewith(b) made by them in pursuance of the powers contained in Regulation 5.C.(c) of the Defence of the Realm Regulations for regulating the hauling of timber. Now, therefore, the Army Council, in pursuance of powers conferred on them by Regulation 15.C.(d) of the Defence of the Realm Regulations and all other powers enabling them in that behalf hereby order as follows:—

Any person engaged in the felling, hauling, and purchase or sale of timber shall furnish such particulars as to his business as may be required by or on behalf of the Controller of Roads and Bridges, War Office.

By Order of the Army Council.

R. H. Brade.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, March 19th, 1918.]

THE PITWOOD ORDER, 1919, DATED APRIL 10, 1919, MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

1919. No. 450.

This Order, printed in the June, 1919, edition of this Manual, was revoked by the Pitwood Revocation Order, 1920, made by the Board of Trade, January 2, 1920 (Statutory Rules and Orders 1920, No. 4).

(a) SHORT TITLE OF ORDER.—The Short Title was conferred by the "Army Council (Citation of War Material Supplies Orders) Order, 1918."

(b) ORDER OF EVEN DATE.—This Order, the Timber Haulage (Regulation) Order, 1918, is printed immediately above.

(c) REGULATION 5C.—That Regulation is printed p. 17.

(d) REGULATION 15C.—That Regulation is printed p. 12

PART III.

PRIORITY OF WORK ORDERS.

THE PRIORITY OF WORK ORDER,(a) DATED MARCH 8, 1917, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.

Suspended partially.

The Minister of Munitions in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Defence of the Realm Regulations and all other powers enabling him hereby orders and requires that all persons engaged in any of the trades, businesses, or industries specified in the third schedule hereto shall in all respects comply with the following directions and regulations as to the priority to be given to work carried out in their factories and workshops and elsewhere in or in connection with such trades, businesses, or industries or any of them.

(1) Priority shall be given to work in such trades, businesses and industries in accordance with the classification set out in the first schedule hereto.

(2) All work and orders for work or materials undertaken by them shall be divided into the three Classes, Class A, Class B, and Class C mentioned in the first schedule.

(3) Work and orders in Class A shall take precedence of work and orders in Class B or Class C, and work and orders in Class B shall take precedence of work and orders in Class C irrespective of the date when the orders were received and of any contractual obligations to the contrary.

(4) Subject to paragraph 7 hereof orders for work shall be treated as belonging to Class A or Class B as the case may be if accompanied by a certificate from the person ordering the same in the form set out in the second schedule hereto, stating that the work belongs to Class A or Class B respectively.

(a) SHORT TITLE OF ORDER.—The Short Title was conferred by the "Ministry of Munitions (Citation of War Material Supplies Orders) Order, 1918."

This Order is suspended, with certain exceptions, by the Priority of Work (Partial Suspension) Order, 1919, *post*, p. 132.

(5) In the case of a person whose production either as regards the whole or a particular part thereof is regulated by specific directions or regulations from any department of the Government, such person shall not in so far as relates to the production so regulated act on a certificate presented to him by another person, but must apply for instructions to the department which regulates such production, forwarding to that department the certificate presented. Any order for work which entails the use of materials which are for the time being subject to control by a Government Department, and in respect of which Regulations shall have been issued, must not be carried out until after compliance with the said Regulations.

(6) Any order for work not accompanied by a certificate in the form set out in the second schedule hereto to the effect that the work falls within Class A or Class B shall be treated as an order for work in Class C.

(7) Any particular or special directions or regulations issued in writing by the Minister of Munitions, or by any Government Department regulating production as mentioned in paragraph 5 hereof, as to the classification of any work or orders belonging to the same class shall over-ride these general directions and regulations.

As from the date hereof this Order shall be substituted for Circular L.33 as to the control of output issued by the Minister of Munitions on the 31st March, 1916, and references to this order and the corresponding classes herein mentioned shall be substituted in all orders, directions, notices and permits already made or issued by or on behalf of the Minister of Munitions for any references therein to the said Circular L.33 and the classes therein mentioned, but such substitution shall not affect the previous operation of the said Circular L.33 or any of such orders, directions, regulations, notices or permits or the validity of any action taken under them or any of them or any penalty or punishment incurred in respect of any contravention or failure to comply with the same or any of them or any proceeding or remedy in respect of such penalty or punishment.

And any certificate already issued under the said Circular L.33 shall so far as the same was properly issued thereunder contiue to have the same effect as if this Order had never been made.

The *First Schedule* above referred to.

CLASSIFICATION OF WORK.

Definition of Class A.

Class A Comprises:—

Work or material wholly required as a component part of any work or goods to be carried out or supplied under—

(*a*) A Government War Contract which signifies:—

(1) Any Contract placed by the Admiralty, the War Office, or the Minister of Munitions.

(2) Any Contract for Naval or Military Equipment placed by an Allied Government by or with the consent in writing* of the Admiralty, the War Office, or the Minister of Munitions.

(*b*) Certified War Work, which signifies:—

(1) Work on a Contract or Order which the Admiralty, the War Office, or the Minister of Munitions has certified in writing to be War or Munitions Work.

(2) Work which the Minister of Munitions has directed to be treated on an equality with War work.

(*c*) Merchant shipping work certified in writing by the Board of Trade to be Munitions work.

Definition of Class B.

Class B comprises:—

Work or material wholly required for:—

(*a*) Repairs to existing industrial machinery (but not the replacement of old machinery by new) wherever essential to maintain continuity of operation in the United Kingdom.

(*b*) The maintenance of reasonable stocks of materials or articles necessary as component parts of work or goods to be carried out or supplied under any orders or contracts to be executed under Class A or Class B.

(*c*) Export orders, certified in writing by the Board of Trade, the Admiralty, the War Office, or the Minister of Munitions to be of sufficient national importance to be specially approved for export to approved destinations and as to which the Minister of Munitions or other Government Department controlling the necessary materials has certified that such materials can be spared.

(*d*) Contracts or orders certified in writing by the Admiralty, the War Office, or the Minister of Munitions as necessary for the efficient conduct of the War.

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* CONSENT.—The consent of these Departments will usually be given through the Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement (The International Commission, India House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2), to whom application should be made for such consent.

(*e*) Contracts or Orders certified in writing by the Director-General of National Service to be of sufficient importance in the national interest to be placed in Class B and as to which the Minister of Munitions or other Government Department controlling the necessary materials has certified that such materials can be spared.

Definition of Class C.

*Class C comprises all work not comprised in Classes A or B.

The *Second Schedule* above referred to.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

[Front of Certificate.]

This Certificate is issued for the purpose of securing priority for the work referred to herein, in pursuance of directions given by the Minister of Munitions under the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

CERTIFICATE.

Firm's Reference No.

Date , 1917.

To:

Messrs.

Order No.

(of ordering firm or establishment).

Quantity and description.

I/We hereby certify that the work or materials described herein are required for the following purposes:—

(Here state clearly particulars of the special War, National or other purposes of the order.)

1. As component of the subject matter of a Government Contract bearing the following reference number, viz., No. and for the purposes of
2. (If not a direct component of a Government contract) for the purposes of:—

References:—

(N.B.—Read carefully definition on back hereof.)

and for no other purpose; and that such order falls within Class as defined on the back hereof.

I/We hereby declare the above to be a true and accurate statement.

Signed on behalf of

by

[Back of Certificate.]

A Copy of First Schedule "Classification of Work."

A false declaration on this certificate is an offence under the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

The certificate must be signed by a Partner, Director, Manager, or other responsible official.

Copies of this certificate for use in making applications can be obtained free of charge at any Head Post Office, where supplies will always be available, or by order from any Money Order Office.

* *Note.*—No certificate may be issued for orders in Class C.

The *Third Schedule* above referred to.

1. All trades, businesses or industries carried on in any establishment to which directions as to priority had been issued on or before the date of this Order.

2. All trades and manufacture in or of metals, machinery, agricultural implements and vehicles.

3. The repairing of machinery or plant for use in Industry.

4. Woodworking.
Pottery and Glass Trades.
Buildings and Works of construction.
Textile Trades and Manufacture.
Linoleum, Oilcloth and Table Baize manufacture.
Rope, Twine and Line trades and manufacture.
Coal Tar Products, manufacture of.
Dyestuffs, manufacture of.
Other Chemical Products, manufacture of.
Lubricating Oils and Other Lubricants, manufacture of.
Oil Seed Crushing.
Soap and Candles, manufacture of.
Paints, Colours and Varnishes, manufacture of.
Baskets and Wicker work, manufacture of.
Letterpress and Lithographic printing.
Papermaking.
Leather Trades and manufacture.
Boot, Shoe and Clog manufacture.
Coke, manufacture of.
Rubber Trades and manufacture.
Waterproofing of Fabrics and of paper.
Electricity, gas and water services.
Stone, Marble, Granite and Slate Quarrying, cutting and polishing.
Bookbinding.(**a**)

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, March 9th, 1917.]

THE PRIORITY OF WORK (AMENDMENT) ORDER, DATED JANUARY 12, 1918, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.(**b**)

In reference to the Order of the Minister of Munitions as to the priority to be given to work carried out in factories and workshops and elsewhere dated the 8th March, 1917,(**c**) the Minister of Munitions in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the

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(**a**) ADDITION TO 3RD SCHEDULE.—*See* Amendment Order printed immediately below.

(**b**) SHORT TITLE OF ORDER.—The Short Title was conferred by the "Ministry of Munitions (Citation of War Material Supplies Orders) Order, 1918."

(**c**) PRIORITY OF WORK ORDER.—This is printed immediately above.

Defence of the Realm Regulations, and all other powers enabling him, hereby orders that the said Order shall henceforth be read and take effect as if the words "Clothing, wholesale manufacture of," were added at the end of the 3rd Schedule to the said Order.

[The above Order was published in the London Gazette, January 15, 1918.]

THE PRIORITY OF WORK (PARTIAL SUSPENSION) ORDER, 1919, DATED FEBRUARY 7, 1919, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS.

In reference to the following Order made by the Minister of Munitions, namely—

The Priority of Work Order, dated the 8th March, 1917, the Minister of Munitions hereby orders as follows:—

1. The operation of the said Order and the issue of certificates and permits thereunder are hereby suspended on and after the 1st February, 1919, except as hereinafter provided:—

(*a*) On and after the 1st February, 1919, priority shall be given to work and materials in accordance with any special directions or regulations issued in writing by or under the authority of the Minister of Munitions.

(*b*) All priority certificates and permits issued before the 1st February, 1919, whether issued by a Government Department or by any ordering person, firm or corporation, shall, unless previously withdrawn or suspended by public notice or otherwise, continue to be operative until the 1st March, 1919, but shall cease to be operative on that date.

2. Such suspension shall not affect the previous operation of the said Order or the validity of any action taken thereunder or the liability to any penalty or punishment in respect of any contravention or failure to comply with the said Order prior to such suspension or any proceedings or remedy in respect of any such penalty or punishment.

3. This Order may be cited as The Priority of Work (Partial Suspension) Order, 1919.

[London Gazette, Feb. 7, 1919.]

APPENDIXES.

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APPENDIX I.

NON-FERROUS METAL INDUSTRY ACT AND RULES.

1. *Non-Ferrous Metal Industry Act*, 1918, p. 133.
2. *Board of Trade Rules*, p. 139.
3. *Rules of Court*, p. 143.

1. The Non-Ferrous Metal Industry Act, 1918 (7 & 8 Geo. 5, c. 67).

An Act to restrict temporarily the persons who may engage in business connected with certain non-ferrous metals and metallic ores. [6th February, 1918.]

Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Prohibition against dealing in certain metals and ores without a licence.

1.—(1) It shall not be lawful for any company, firm, or individual after the expiration of six months from the passing of this Act, or such longer period as the Board of Trade may generally or in any particular case allow, to carry on the business of winning, extracting, smelting, dressing, refining, or dealing by way of wholesale trade, in metal or metallic ore to which this Act applies, unless licensed to do so by the Board of Trade, such licence to be in the form set out in the Second Schedule to this Act:

Provided that the purchase or sale of metal shall not be deemed to be dealing in such metal where such purchase or sale is incidental only to the trade carried on by the purchaser or seller:

Provided also that no licence shall be required when the winning, extracting, smelting, dressing, refining, or dealing is carried on wholly outside the United Kingdom.

(2) In the case of a company, firm, or individual with respect to which any of the conditions set forth in the First Schedule to this Act apply, or which is controlled by a company, firm, or individual in respect of which any such conditions apply, no licence shall be granted unless the Board of Trade are of opinion that the grant of a licence is expedient, but save as aforesaid any company, firm or individual carrying on or proposing to carry on such business as aforesaid shall on making application in the prescribed manner, and on furnishing such information and allowing inspection of such books and documents as may be reasonably required, and on payment of the prescribed fee, which shall not exceed one guinea, be entitled to a licence under this Act.

(3) A licence under this Act shall remain in force unless and until it is suspended or revoked.

(4) The Board of Trade, if satisfied by evidence not before them at the time when the licence was granted that such company, firm, or individual is, or has become, subject to any of the conditions set forth in the First Schedule to this Act, or, in the case of a company, firm, or individual to which a licence has been granted notwithstanding that it is subject to any such conditions as aforesaid, that it is expedient that the licence should be revoked or suspended, may revoke or suspend the licence.

(5) If any question arises between the Board of Trade and any company, firm, or individual—

(*a*) as to whether or not the business carried on by the company, firm, or individual is such as to require a licence under this Act; or

(*b*) as to whether or not any of the conditions set forth in the First Schedule of this Act apply in respect of the company, firm, or individual; or

(*c*) as to whether or not the company, firm, or individual is controlled by a company, firm, or individual in respect of which any such conditions apply; or

(*d*) as to the requirements of the Board of Trade for the production of books or documents for inspection,

the question shall, subject to rules of court,(a) be referred by the Board of Trade to the High Court for determination, and the decision of a Divisional Court of the King's Bench Division on any such reference shall be final, and no appeal therefrom shall lie to any other Court.

(6) Where at the expiration of the said six months or longer period allowed by the Board of Trade proceedings on any such application are pending in the High Court, the Court shall, on application being made for the purpose, extend the said period of

(a) Rules of Court.—*See* the Non-Ferrous Metal Industry Rules, 1918, made by the Rule Committee of the Supreme Court and applying in England and Wales, p. 143. No Rules have been made for Scotland or Ireland.

six months or longer period as respects that company, firm, or individual for such period as may be necessary to allow the question to be determined by the Court, and where the application is made with reference to the suspension or revocation of a licence the licence shall not be suspended or revoked until the question has been determined by the Court.

(7) The Board of Trade shall publish in the prescribed manner the name of any company, firm, or individual to whom a licence has been granted under this Act or whose licence has been suspended or revoked.

(8) References in this section to the High Court shall in relation to Scotland be construed as references to the Court of Session, and the reference to a Divisional Court of the King's Bench Division shall be construed as a reference to a division of the Court of Session.

Power to require information and inspection of documents.

2. The Board of Trade shall have power at any time to require the applicant for a licence or a licensee, or any person who, being a director, partner, manager, or officer of, or the holder of, or a person interested in, shares or securities of, any company, or firm, which has applied for the grant of a licence, or to which a licence has been granted under this Act, or by which the applicant or licensee is controlled, or being the manager of the business carried on by an individual applicant or licensee, is able to give any information as to the constitution control or management of the company or firm, or the business carried on by the company, firm, or individual, or the beneficial interest of any person in such business, or in any shares or securities of the company or firm, to furnish such information within such time as the Board may direct, and for the purpose of obtaining or verifying such information any person appointed by the Board in that behalf shall be entitled to inspect any books and documents belonging to or under the control of such company, firm, or individual, the inspection of which may reasonably be required for the purpose aforesaid.

Offences.

3.—(1) If any person carries on the business of winning, extracting, smelting, dressing, refining, or dealing in any metal or metallic ore in contravention of this Act without a licence, he shall, on an information being laid by or on behalf of the Board of Trade, be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds for each day during which the offence continues, or to both such imprisonment and fine:

Provided that the provision as to informations being laid by or on behalf of the Board of Trade shall not apply to Scotland.

(2) If any person refuses or neglects to furnish any information which under this Act is required to be furnished within the time within which it is to be furnished, or knowingly furnishes any information required to be furnished under this Act which is false in any material particular, or having custody of any book or document which a person is authorised to inspect under this

Act, refuses or wilfully neglects to produce the book or document for inspection, or forges or fraudulently alters or uses or permits to be fraudulently used any licence issued under this Act, he shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds, or to both such imprisonment and fine.

(3) Where the person guilty of an offence under this Act is a company, every director, manager, secretary, and other officer or the company who is knowingly a party to the default, shall also be guilty of the like offence, and liable to the like punishment.

Provision as to warrants to bearer.

4.—(1) A company carrying on any business to which section one of this Act applies, which has issued share warrants to bearer, may give notice requiring the holders of the share warrants to surrender their warrants for cancellation and to have their names entered in the register.

(2) The notice shall be given by advertisement in the London, Edinburgh, or Dublin Gazette, as the case may be, and by any other method by which notices to, or for the information of, holders of share warrants to bearer are required to be given by the regulations of the company or the conditions of issue of the warrants.

(3) Where such a notice has been given no person shall, as holder of a share warrant, be entitled to attend or vote at any meeting of the company, and any dividends or interest which may become payable in respect of any shares represented by share warrants shall be retained by the company until the share warrants have been surrendered for cancellation.

(4) For the purposes of this Act the expression "share warrants to bearer" includes any bearer securities which confer on the holder thereof any voting power with respect to the management of the company.

Provisions as to secrecy.

5. No information as to any person or any business obtained under this Act shall be published except for the purposes of legal proceedings under this Act, and if any person knowingly publishes any information in contravention of this provision he shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds, or to both such imprisonment and fine.

Rules.

6. The Board of Trade may make rules (subject in respect of fees to the approval of the Treasury), for prescribing anything which, under this Act, is to be prescribed, and generally for carrying this Act into effect, and such rules shall provide for excluding from dealings by way of wholesale trade within the meaning of this Act dealings in quantities below such limits as may be prescribed generally or as respects any particular metal or metallic ore(a):

(a) BOARD OF TRADE RULES.—*See* the Non-Ferrous Metal Industry Rules, 1918, made by the Board of Trade and printed p. 139.

Provided that all such rules shall be laid before each House of Parliament as soon as may be after they are made, and if an address is presented to His Majesty by either House of Parliament, within the next forty days on which that House has sat next after any such rule is laid before it, praying that the rule may be annulled, His Majesty in Council may, if it seems fit, annul the rule, and it shall thenceforth be void.

Evidence of documents.

7. All documents purporting to be documents made by the Board of Trade under this Act, and to be sealed with the seal of the Board, or to be signed by the secretary or an assistant secretary of the Board, or by any person authorised in that behalf by the President of the Board, shall be received in evidence, and shall be deemed to be such documents without further proof unless the contrary is shown.(**a**)

Declarations.

8.—(1) A company carrying on any business to which section one of this Act applies may give notice requiring a shareholder or debenture holder to make a declaration under the Statutory Declarations Act, 1835,(**b**) as to the beneficial ownership of the shares or debentures standing in his name, and as to the nationality of such beneficial owner.

(2) The notice shall be given by any method by which notices to, or for the information of, holders of shares or debentures are required to be given by the regulations of the company or the conditions of issue of the debentures.

(3) Where such a notice has been given no person shall as holder of a share be entitled to attend or vote at any meeting of the company, and any dividends or interest which may become payable in respect of any shares or debentures shall be retained by the company until the shareholder or debenture holder shall have made such declaration as aforesaid.

(4) For the purposes of this section the expressions "shares" and "debentures" include stock and debenture stock and "shareholder" and "debenture holder" have corresponding meanings.

Metals or ores to which Act applies.

9. The metals and ores to which this Act applies are zinc, copper, tin, lead, nickel, aluminium, and any other non-ferrous metals and ores to which this Act may be applied by order of the Board of Trade(**c**); the expression "metal" shall not include metal which has been subjected to any manufacturing process except such as may be prescribed; and the expression "ore" shall include concentrates, mattes, precipitates and other intermediate products.

Short title and duration.

10.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Non-Ferrous Metal Industry Act, 1918.

(2) This Act shall continue in force only during the continuance of the present war and for a period of five years after the termination thereof

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(**a**) Evidence of Rules and Orders.—*See* Appendix IV to this Manual.
(**b**) Statutory Declarations Act, 1835.—5 & 6 Will. 4. c. 62.
(**c**) Extension of Act to other Metals and Ores.—No Order has been made extending the Act.

Schedules.

Section 1.

First Schedule.

Conditions.

1. That any director of the company or any partner of the firm, or the individual, or any manager or other principal officer employed by the company, firm, or individual, is a person who is or has been a subject of a State which is now at war with His Majesty or an enemy controlled corporation.

2. That in the case of a company, any capital of the company is or was at any time after the twelfth day of November nineteen hundred and seventeen held by or on behalf of an enemy, including any stock or shares of the company vested in the custodian by virtue of any order made under the Trading with the Enemy Acts, 1914 to 1916.(**a**)

3. That the company, firm, or individual is or was at any time after the twelfth day of November nineteen hundred and seventeen party to any agreement, arrangement or understanding, which enables or enabled an enemy to influence the policy or conduct of the business.

4. That the company, firm, or individual is or was at any time after the twelfth day of November nineteen hundred and seventeen interested, directly or indirectly, to the extent of one-fifth or more of the capital profits or voting power in any undertaking whether or not in the United Kingdom, engaged in business of a kind to which this Act applies, in which enemies are also interested, directly or indirectly, to the extent of one-fifth or more of the capital profits or voting power.

5. That the company, firm, or individual is by any means whatever subject, directly or indirectly, in the conduct of their or his business to enemy influence or association.

6. That, in the case of a company, the company has issued share warrants to bearer and has not given notice under this Act requiring the holders of the share warrants to surrender their warrants for cancellation.

For the purposes of this Schedule—

The expression "enemy" means a subject of a State which is now at war with His Majesty and an enemy controlled corporation.

The expression "enemy controlled corporation" means any corporation—

(*a*) where the majority of the directors or the persons occupying the position of directors by whatever name called, are subjects of such a State as aforesaid; or

(*b*) where the majority of the voting power is in the hands of persons who are subjects of such a State as aforesaid, or who exercise their voting powers directly or indirectly on behalf of persons who are subjects of such a State as aforesaid; or

(*c*) where the control is by any means whatever in the hands of persons who are subjects of such a State as aforesaid; or

(*d*) where the executive is an enemy controlled corporation or where the majority of the executive are appointed by an enemy controlled corporation.

The expression "capital" in relation to a company means any shares or securities issued by the company which carry, or would, if the necessary formalities were complied with, carry any voting power with respect to the management of the company, and shall also include debentures and debenture stock and money lent to the company.

(**a**) Trading with the Enemy Acts, 1914 to 1916, *i.e.*, the Trading with the Enemy Act, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 87) and the Amendment Acts (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 12; 5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 79; 5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 98; and 5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 105).

Second Schedule. Section 1 (1).

FORM OF LICENCE.

(*Name of company, firm, or individual*)
of
is hereby licensed under the Non-Ferrous Metal Industry Act, 1918, to carry on the business of winning, extracting, smelting, dressing, refining, and dealing by way of wholesale trade in the metals or metallic ores to which the said Act applies.

By Order of the Board of Trade.

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2. Board of Trade Rules.(a)

THE NON-FERROUS METAL INDUSTRY RULES, 1918, DATED MARCH 4, 1918, MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE UNDER SECTION 6 OF THE NON-FERROUS METAL INDUSTRY ACT, 1918 (7 & 8 GEO. 5, C. 67).

1918. No. 265.

1. "The Act" means the Non-Ferrous Metal Industry Act, 1918.(b)

2. There shall be excluded from dealings by way of wholesale trade within the meaning of the Act, dealings in quantities below the following limits:—

Zinc	25 tons.	during any one quarter of the year ending 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, 31st December.
Copper ...	25 ,,	
Tin	5 ,,	
Lead	25 ,,	
Nickel ...	5 ,,	
Aluminium ...	5 ,,	

in the raw materials of usual commercial shapes or the equivalent thereto in forms of ores or concentrated material.

3. For the purposes of the Act the expression "Metal" shall include metal in any form whatsoever as it leaves the furnace or refinery being unwrought, also scrap and swarf of all sorts for remelting.

4. The fee to be paid for the grant of a licence under the Act shall be 1 guinea which shall be sent to the Board of Trade on application being made for a Licence, and shall be returned to the applicant if the Licence is refused.

(a) COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE LICENCES.—The President of the Board of Trade has appointed (Aug. 11, 1919) a Departmental Committee to investigate and report upon the present position and economic possibilities of non-ferrous mining in the United Kingdom and to make recommendations as to such Government action as may be expedient in regard thereto. The members of the Committee are:—

Mr. H. B. Betterton, M.P. (Chairman).
Mr. H. F. Collins.
Mr. J. Harris.
Dr. F. H. Hatch.
Sir Lionel Phillips, Bart.
Mr. R. A. Thomas.
Mr. James Wignall, M.P.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, Mr. W. Palmer, Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S.W.1.

(b) THE ACT.—This is printed as 1. above, p. 133.

5. An application for a Licence under the Act shall be made to the Board of Trade in writing and shall be accompanied by Form 1, in the Schedule hereto, which shall contain the information specified therein. The Application shall be signed by the individual or a partner in the firm, or a Director of the Company making the application. The Board of Trade may call for such further and other information as they may require.

6. The Board of Trade shall not refuse to grant a Licence to a Company, firm or individual to which any of the conditions set forth in the First Schedule of the Act apply or which is controlled by a Company, firm or individual in respect of which any such conditions apply, nor shall they revoke or suspend a licence without giving notice in writing to the applicant or holder of a licence, as the case may be, that he may within twenty-one days apply to the Board to be heard in support of his application for a licence or to show cause why his licence should not be revoked or suspended. Any person to whom such notice is given and who desires to be so heard shall within fourteen days from the date of the notice send to the Board of Trade a notice of application for a hearing in form 2 A. or 2 B. of the Schedule. Such application shall be accompanied by a statement of the grounds upon which the applicant claims that a licence should be granted to him or that his licence should not be revoked or suspended. Such statement shall be signed by the individual or a partner in the firm or a Director of the Company making the application. The Board of Trade may, in any particular case, require such statement to be verified by a statutory declaration.

7. The Board of Trade may call for such further particulars of the grounds given in such application and for such documents as they may require and may postpone the hearing of such application till such particulars or documents are furnished.

8. The Board of Trade may hear the application in such manner as they shall deem expedient and by such persons as they shall appoint for that purpose.

9. The Board of Trade shall consider the facts found at such hearing and shall communicate their decision to the applicant in writing.

10. The time prescribed in these Rules for doing any act thereunder may be enlarged by the Board of Trade on such terms as they may direct and such enlargement may be granted though the time has expired for doing such act.

11. The name of any Company, firm or individual to whom a licence has been granted under the Act, or whose licence has been suspended or revoked shall be published as soon as practicable in the London, Edinburgh or Dublin Gazettes as the Board of Trade may think fit, and in the Board of Trade Journal.

12. An Order of the Board of Trade applying the Act to any Non-Ferrous metals and ores not mentioned in the Act shall be published in the London, Edinburgh and Dublin Gazettes, and in the Board of Trade Journal at least one month before it comes into effect(a).

W. F. Marwood,
A Secretary to the Board of Trade.

Approved, so far as relating to fees.

James Parker,
J. W. Pratt,
For the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

Board of Trade,
7, Whitehall Gardens,
London, S.W.1.

Schedule.

Form 1.

NON-FERROUS METAL INDUSTRY ACT, 1918.

Particulars to be Furnished with an Application for a Licence.

1. Name and address of company, firm or individual applying for a licence.
2. Date of registration of company, or commencement of business by firm or individual.
3. In the case of a company, the issued capital, with particulars of any different classes of shares and the rights attached thereto, and showing whether any bearer shares or debentures have been issued.
4. Nature of the business carried on or proposed to be carried on by the company, firm or individual.
5. List of all places where the business is carried on and of all branches and agencies outside the United Kingdom.
6. The full Christian names, surnames and nationality of the individual, of each partner in the firm, or of the directors of the company, as the case may be, and of the managers or other principal officers and of all persons who have been partners, directors, managers or principal officers since the 1st August, 1914, with the dates of becoming and ceasing to be partner, director, manager or principal officer.
7. In the event of there having been any change of name or nationality of any person mentioned in paragraph 6, the former Christian name or names, surname, nationality of origin and any intermediate nationality of such person, together with the date of change.
8. In the case of a company, the number of shareholders, with particulars of the capital held by each of the 5 largest shareholders, showing their address, and present and any previous Christian names, and surnames, and present and previous nationality.
9. In the case of an individual firm or company, particulars of any capital, securities or advance held or made by or on behalf of an enemy.
10. Particulars of any agreement, arrangement or understanding between the applicant and any enemy or agent for an enemy, which has been in operation since 12th November, 1917.

(a) ORDERS EXTENDING THE ACT TO OTHER METALS AND ORES.—No such extension Order has been made.

11. Particulars of any interest by or on behalf of the applicant at any time since 12th November, 1917, in any undertaking whether or not in the United Kingdom engaged in winning, extracting or smelting, dressing, refining, or dealing by way of wholesale trade in Non-Ferrous metals or ores, in which enemies were interested, directly or indirectly, to the extent of one-fifth or more of the capital profits or voting power.

Signature.

Date.

NOTE 1.—This form must be signed by the individual or by a member of the firm or a director of the company applying for a licence.

NOTE 2.—" Enemy " is defined in the First Schedule to the Act as " a subject of a State which is now at war with His Majesty," and an " enemy controlled corporation " as defined in the said Schedule.

NOTE 3.—" Capital " in relation to a company is defined in the First Schedule to the Act as any shares or securities issued by the company which carry or would if the necessary formalities were complied with carry any voting power with respect to the management of the company, and as including debentures and debenture stock and money lent to the company.

Form 2A.

NON-FERROUS METAL INDUSTRY ACT, 1918.

Application for Hearing.

I (We) apply to be heard in support of my (our) application for a Licence under the Non-Ferrous Metal Industry Act, 1918.

The grounds on which I (we) claim that a Licence should be granted to me (us) are

Signature.

Date.

To the Board of Trade.

Form 2B.

NON-FERROUS METAL INDUSTRY ACT, 1918.

Application for Hearing.

I (We) apply to be heard to show cause why the Licence granted to me (us) under the Non-Ferrous Metal Industry Act, 1918, should not be revoked or suspended.

The grounds on which I (we) claim that my (our) Licence should not be revoked or suspended are

Signature.

Date.

To the Board of Trade.

NOTE.

Applications for Licences should be addressed to—

The Assistant Secretary,
Department of Industries and Manufactures,
Board of Trade,
Gwydyr House,
Whitehall, London, S.W.1

and should be accompanied by a remittance of £1 1 0, made payable to the Accountant-General, Board of Trade.

Copies of Forms 1 and 2A and 2B prescribed in the Rules, can be obtained on application at the above address.

3. Rules of Court.

THE NON-FERROUS METAL INDUSTRY ACT RULES, 1918, DATED APRIL 30, 1918, MADE BY THE RULE COMMITTEE OF THE SUPREME COURT UNDER SECTION 1 (5) OF THE NON-FERROUS METAL INDUSTRY ACT, 1918 (7 & 8 GEO. 5. C. 67).(a)

1. Any question arising between the Board of Trade and any company, firm or individual under section 1 of the Act, which by sub-sec. (5) of that section is required to be referred by the Board of Trade to the High Court of Justice for determination shall be stated in the form of an Issue.

2. The Issue shall be intituled "In the matter of the Non-Ferrous Metal Industry Act, 1918" and "In the matter of a question [*or* questions] arising under that Act between the Board of Trade and . . . ." (naming the applicant) and shall be in or to the effect of the form in the schedule to these Rules.

3. The issue shall be prepared by the Board of Trade and a draft of the same shall be delivered or sent by post to the applicant, who shall return the same approved or with any suggested alterations within fourteen days after the same shall have been delivered to him or ought in the ordinary course of post to have been received by him. If the draft issue is not returned by the applicant within such fourteen days the same shall at the expiration of that time be deemed to have been approved by him. If the applicant suggests any alteration in the form of the issue to which the Board of Trade do not agree the form shall be settled by one of the Masters of the King's Bench Division on an application for that purpose.

4. Within fourteen days after the issue is approved or settled the Board of Trade shall deliver or send by post to the applicant particulars in writing in a concise form of the facts and grounds on which they intend to rely at the trial of the issue.

5. Within fourteen days after the receipt of the particulars referred to in rule 4 the applicant shall deliver or send by post to the Board of Trade particulars in writing in a concise form of the facts and grounds on which he intends to rely at the trial of the issue. In default thereof the applicant shall be deemed to rely only on a traverse or denial of the facts and grounds alleged in the Board of Trade's particulars.

6. Within 21 days after the delivery or posting of the particulars referred to in rule 4 the Board of Trade shall set down the issue for trial in the Crown Office at the Royal Courts of Justice in a list to be kept for that purpose and shall forthwith deliver or send by post to the applicant notice that they have so entered the same.

7. The issue shall be tried and determined by a Divisional Court of the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice consisting of two or more Judges. The Lord Chief Justice, or, in his absence, the senior Judge of the King's Bench Division, shall fix the day or days on which the list referred to in rule 6 shall be taken and the case or cases therein heard. Provided

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(a) These rules are the same as the Provisional Rules made March 19, 1918, which were printed in the May, 1918, edition of this Manual.

always that no issue shall be in the day's list for trial until after the expiration of 21 days from the time when the same is set down for trial unless the Court or a Judge shall otherwise order.

8. The evidence at the trial of the issue may be given either by affidavit or *vivâ voce* or partly one and partly the other. Provided that if either party intends to rely on any evidence by affidavit they or he shall ten days at least before the trial deliver or send by post to the other party a copy of any affidavit intended to be used or in default shall not be allowed to use the same except by special leave of the Court.

9. Either party may within four days after receipt of a copy of any affidavit intended to be used as in rule 8 mentioned give to the other party a notice requiring the deponent to be produced at the trial for cross examination and, unless the deponent is so produced, his affidavit shall not be used unless by special leave of the Court.

10. Either party may give notice to the other to produce any document or documents at the trial. Either party may give to the other notice to admit facts or documents.

11. The decision of the Court shall be embodied in a certificate to be signed by the senior Judge at the trial and the original thereof shall be filed in the Crown Office and a copy thereof sent by the Crown Office to the Board of Trade and to the applicant respectively.

12. No costs of the proceedings or issue shall be allowed to either party unless the Court shall in any case by special order allow such costs.

13. Any of the times limited by these rules may be extended or reduced by consent of the parties or by order of the Court or of a Master of the King's Bench Division and any extension of the six months or longer period under sec. 1 (6) of the Act may be granted by order of the Court or such Master on an application for that purpose.

14. The ordinary practice and rules of the King's Bench Division (including the practice as to amendments, discovery, interrogatories, inspection of documents or property, examination of witnesses in and out of Court, compelling attendance of witnesses, evidence, postponing the trial and service of proceedings) shall in so far as the same are not inconsistent with these rules apply to proceedings under these rules.

15. Any interlocutory applications authorised by these rules or which may be necessary in the course of the proceedings may be made by summons intituled in the same manner as the issue in the form in the schedule to these rules to a Master of the King's Bench Division whose decision shall be subject to an appeal to the Judge in Chambers.

16. In these rules "the Act" means the Non-Ferrous Metal Industry Act, 1918, the word "applicant" means the Company, firm or individual applying for a licence under the Act, or between whom and the Board of Trade the question or questions

has or have arisen, and the word "party" means the Board of Trade or the applicant respectively and the singular includes the plural.

17. These rules may be cited as the Non-Ferrous Metal Industry Act Rules, 1918.

Dated the 30th day of April, 1918.

Finlay, C.
Cozens Hardy, M.R.
S. T. Evans, P.
W. Pickford, L.J.
R. M. Bray, J.
A. T. Lawrence, J.
Chas. H. Sargant, J.
P. Ogden Lawrence.
M. M. Macnaghten.
Wm. H. Winterbotham.
C. H. Morton.

Schedule.

In the High Court of Justice.
King's Bench Division.

In the Matter of the Non-Ferrous Metal Industry Act, 1918, and
In the Matter of a question [*or* questions] arising under that Act
Between the Board of Trade
and

.....

(*name of the Company or Firm or individual applying for the licence.*)

Issue

referred to the Court for determination pursuant to section 1, sub-section (5) of the above Act.

Whereas a question has arisen [*or* questions have arisen] between the Board of Trade and the above named..... (*name of applicant or applicants*) as to (*here state the question or questions in the words of section* 1, *subsection* (5) (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) *or* (*d*) *of the Act*).

And whereas section 1, sub-section (5) of the above Act provides that the said question [*or* questions] shall be referred to High Court of Justice for determination.

Therefore let the same be determined accordingly.

Dated the day of , 191 .

(Signed)

For the Board of Trade.

Applicant [*or* applicants].

APPENDIX II.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

(1.) Conditions under which Trading is permissible with certain Countries. (December, 1919.)

(*Command Paper*, 512.)

The following notes on trading conditions as affected by the raising of the blockade, the authorisation of the resumption of trade with Germany and other countries, and the removal of United Kingdom import restrictions, are published for the information of British traders. These notes supersede those published in July and September last as Parliamentary Returns "Cmd. 274" and "Cmd. 350."

During the war it was necessary to prohibit all trading with the enemy, but the necessity for this prohibition has now ceased. It is no part of the policy of His Majesty's Government to discourage British traders from competing in the markets of the late enemy countries, and it is desirable that British traders should make every effort to secure a proper footing in Central Europe.

I.—GERMANY.

Exports.—Any goods may be sent to Germany without licence, except goods on Lists "A" and "B" of prohibited exports. Applications for export licences in respect of goods included in those Lists should be addressed to the Imports and Exports Licensing Section, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

Imports.—Any goods may be imported from Germany, and paid for, without licence, except goods whose importation from *all* foreign countries is prohibited. The import prohibitions established during the war by means of Royal Proclamations issued under Section 43 of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, a list of which so far as they remained in force after 1st September, 1919, was published in Parliamentary Paper Cmd. 454, have been temporarily suspended pending either reversal of Mr. Justice Sankey's judgment(a) or legislative action to secure powers to impose a limited number of restrictions. Importers, however, should clearly understand that, in the event of these powers being conferred by Parliament, or in the event of the judgment being reversed on appeal, licences to import restricted goods will not be granted merely on the ground that the goods had been ordered between the date of the judgment and that of the re-establishment of the restrictions, but will be based solely on consideration of the reasonable requirements of the country.

(a) Mr. Justice Sankey's judgment in *Attorney-General* v. *Brown* (delivered Dec. 17, 1919), holding Proclamation of Import (No. 32) of June 25, 1919, to be invalid, is reported 36, Times Law Reports 165.

Other transactions.—Other transactions of a commercial or financial nature with firms in Germany are permissible without further licence, provided they do not involve any of the following matters, namely:—

(*a*) the payment or receipt of money arising out of pre-war transactions;

(*b*) the delivery of or dealing with property held in this country for persons in Germany since before the outbreak of war;

(*c*) the transfer of securities by or on behalf of a person in Germany;

(*d*) the allotment or transfer of securities issued by a company to or for the benefit of a German subject;

(*e*) the transfer of any debt or other obligation due to a person in Germany, arising out of pre-war transactions.

It should of course be understood that, as regards the financing of transactions, traders must make the best arrangements they can, and, in case of uncertainty as to the best mode of procedure, they should consult their bankers.

Money due to or property acquired by German nationals as a result of transactions entered into since the resumption of trade with Germany was authorised are not liable to sequestration in this country.

II.—Turkey, Bulgaria and the Territories previously included in the Austro-Hungarian Dominions.

The British regulations are the same as those set out above in the case of Germany, except that the collection of debts owed by persons or firms in these territories is allowed.

III.—Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland and Switzerland.

It is no longer necessary to obtain certificates from Importing Associations in these countries, or to procure other forms of guarantee, or to consign goods to such Associations. Export licences, for which application should be made to the Imports and Exports Licensing Section at the address given above, are required only for goods on Lists "A" and "B" of prohibited exports.

IV.—Poland, Finland, Esthonia, Lettland, Lithuania.

So far as British regulations are concerned, there are no special restrictions on trade with these countries, but as in the case of other foreign countries export licences are required for goods on Lists "A" and "B" and general prohibitions of import apply to these as to other countries.

Consular Certificates of Origin and Interest.—These certificates are no longer required for goods imported into this country.

Declarations of Ultimate Destination and Disclosure of Names of Consignees.—These declarations will no longer be required to be made in respect of exports from the United Kingdom, and dis-

closure of the name of the consignee on Bills of Lading or Shipping Manifests is unnecessary, except in a limited number of cases where the Imports and Exports Licensing Section may continue to specify on an export licence the name of the consignee.

NOTE.—The above statements deal only with such regulations as are in force in the United Kingdom. Traders should also have regard to the restrictions on imports and exports in operation in foreign countries. Information on this subject may be obtained from the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.1, and 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, and is published from time to time, as received, in the "Board of Trade Journal."

Board of Trade,
London, S.W.
December, 1919.

(2.) Prohibited Imports.

Arms, Ammunition and Explosives.

Cocaine and Opium.

Before Mr. Justice Sankey's judgment (*see ante*, p. 146) the following articles were on the list of prohibited imports:—

[Applications for licences to import these articles (with the exception of those included under (1) were to be made to:—The Director, Imports and Exports Licensing Section, Board of Trade, Great George Street, S.W.1.
Applications in respect of the goods under (1) were to be addressed to:—The Secretary, Trades and Licensing Sub-Committee, Danlee Buildings, Spring Gardens, Manchester.]

(1) All derivatives of coal tar generally known as intermediate products capable of being used or adopted for use as dyestuffs or of being modified or further manufactured into dyestuffs. All direct cotton colours, all union colours, all acid colours, all chrome and mordant colours, all alizarine colours, all basic colours, all sulphide colours, all vat colours (including synthetic indigo), all oil, spirit and wax colours, all lake colours, and any other synthetic colours, dyes, stains, colour acids, colour lakes, leuco acids, leuco bases whether in paste, powder, solution or any form.

(2) (i) Synthetic drugs (including antiseptics).

(ii) Synthetic perfumes and flavourings, synthetic photographic chemicals; synthetic tannins, esters and acid derivatives of aromatic hydrocarbons; alkaloids and their salts (except quinine), and the following organic chemicals:—Acetamide, acetic acid, acetic anhydride, acetyl chloride, camphor bromide, cinnamic acid and its salts, ethylene bromide, formamide, formic acid and its salts, gallic acid, lactic acid and its salts, nuclein, paraldehyde, pyrogallic acid, saccharine or other substances of like nature or use, salicin thymol.

(iii) Analytical re-agents, and the following fine chemicals:—Barium compounds, cerium fluoride and fluorides of other rare earth metals, hydro-sulphites and allied bleaching compounds, hypophosphorus acids, iron and ammonium citrate, iron tartrate, molybdic acid and its salts, phosphorus oxides and halogen compounds, salts of per acids and artificial peroxides, silver nucleinate and proteinate, tungstic acid and its salts.

(3) Optical glass including lenses, prisms and like optical devices.
(4) Scientific glassware.
(5) Illuminating glassware.
(6) Laboratory porcelain.
(7) Scientific and optical instruments.
(8) Potassium compounds.
(9) Tungsten powder and ferro-tungsten.
(10) Zinc oxide.
(11) Lithopone.
(12) Thorium nitrate.
(13) Gas mantles and mantle rings.
(14) Magnetos.
(15) Hosiery needles, latch.
(16) Gauges, the following
  (*a*) Fixed limit gauges (such as "go" and "no go" gauges, plug and ring gauges, &c).
  (*b*) Screw gauges.
  (*c*) Plate gauges.
  (*d*) Universal test indicators.
  (*e*) Micrometer and Vernier gauges.
(17) Hops.

(3.) Prohibited Exports.

List of Export Prohibited Goods, &c., 30th January, 1920.

This list cancels all similar lists and supplements issued prior to the above date.

List A and B.

List of Goods the Export of which is Prohibited from the United Kingdom by Royal Proclamations or by Order of Council.

A licence is required to export goods marked (A) to any destination abroad.

A licence is required to export goods marked (B) to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked (B) can be exported without licence, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

(B) Aeroplane engines and their component parts. (*See*, however, page 155.)

(B) Aircraft, other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft. (*See*, however, page 155.)

Alumina, *see* Phosphate Rock.

(A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia.

(A) *Animals, living, for food (other than horses).

Apatites, *see* Phosphate Rock.

(A) Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.

(A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.

(A) Armoured motor-cars.

(A) Arms, not being Firearms and their component parts.

Bacon, *see* Meat.

Banknotes, *see* Notes.

(A) Barley, barley flour and barley meal.

(A) Basic slag.

(A) Bayonets and their component parts.

Bran, *see* Offals of Corn.

(A) Bread.

Brewers' grains, *see* Grains.

Bullion, *see* Gold and Silver.

(A) Butter.

(A) Cakes and Meals (which may be used as forage or food for animals), the following:—

Husk meal;
Linseed cake and meal;
Maize germ meal;
Maize meal and flour.

(A) Calfskins.

(A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.

(A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.

(A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifle and shot-gun cartridges. (*See*, however, page 155.)

Castings, *see* Armour Plates.

Cattle foods, *see* Cakes and Meals.

Cattle hides, *see* Hides.

Caustic potash, *see* Potash.

(A) Cheese.

(A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal. (*See*, however, page 154.)

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* Application for licence to export livestock should be made on Application Form "L," copies of which can be obtained from the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department.

(A) *Coal tar, all products obtainable therefrom and derivatives thereof, whether actually so obtained or derived from other sources (including all mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes or explosives.
(A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations.
(A) Cocoa, raw.
(A) Cod liver oil and preparations containing cod liver oil.
Coin, *see* Gold; Silver.
(A) Coke and manufactured fuel. (*See*, however, page 154.)
Combings, *see* Malt.
Compound cakes and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Confectionery manufactured wholly or partly of sugar.
Corn offals, *see* Offals.
Cows, bulls, &c., *see* Animals.
Culms, *see* Malt.
(A) Dari.
Distillers' grains, *see* Grains, &c.
(B) Docks, floating, and their component parts.
(A) Dried figs.
(A) *Dyes and dyestuffs, manufactured from Coal Tar products and articles containing such dyes and dyestuffs.
(A) Eggs in shells.
Engines, *see* Aeroplane.
(A) Ergot of rye, and the liquid extract of ergot.
(A) Explosives. (See, however, page 155.)
(A) Figs, dried.
(A) Firearms and their component parts. (*See*, however, page 155.)
(A) Fish except the following:—tinned, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards, sprats, herrings, crayfish, prawns and lobsters.
(A) Salmon, tinned.
(A) Flax, raw.
Flour, *see* Barley; Maize; Rice; Rye, Wheat.
Foodstuffs, *see* specific headings.
Forage and food which may be used for animals, *see* specific headings as, *e.g.*, Cakes; Hay, Oats, &c.
(A) Forage, green.
Fuel, manufactured, *see* Coke.
(A) Fruit, dried, the following:—
Figs.
Raisins (except Californian seeded raisins).
Sultanas.
(A) Fruit, preserved, other than dried fuits preserved in sugar.
(A) Game.
(A) Gold, coin and bullion.
(A) Grains, Brewers' and Distillers'.

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* The following proprietary dyes may, however, be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted:—

Dolly dyes. Drummer dyes.
Diamond dyes. Dixon's home dyes.
Maypole dyes.

(A) Green forage.
(A) Grenades and component parts thereof.
(A) Guanos, except whale guano.
Guns, *see* Cannon, Firearms, Machine-guns.
(A) Hay.
(A) Hides, British and Irish, cattle.
Husk meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.
(A) Indigo, synthetic.
Jam, *see* Fruit, preserved.
(A) Lard; except imitation (compound) lard and neutral lard.
(A) Lime phosphate, *see* Phosphate Rock.
(A) Linseed.
Linseed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Livestock, *see* Animals.
(A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof.
(A) Maize.
(A) Maize germs.
Maize germ meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Maize meals and flour, *see* Cakes and Meals.
(A) Malt dust, culms, sprouts or combings.
(A) Manures, compound containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphates of lime, or potash.
Marmalade, *see* Fruit preserved.
Meals, *see* Barley; Cakes; Rye; Wheat.
(A) Meat of all kinds, except offals, turtle meat, horseflesh, tinned or potted meat, salt and pickled meat, other than bacon and ham.
Middlings, *see* Offals of Corn.
(B) Milk, condensed or preserved (other than milk powder).
Mill dust and screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
(B) Mines and their component parts.
(A) Nicotine and its compounds.
*Notes of the Bank of France.
(A) Notes, Russian rouble.
(A) Oats.
Offals of corn and grain which may be used as food for animals, the following:—
(A) Bran.
(A) Middlings.
(A) Mill dust and screenings.
(A) Pollard.
(A) Rice meal (or bran) and dust.
(A) Sharps.
Oil, cod liver, *see* Cod Liver Oil.
(A) Onions.
(A) Opium and its preparations.

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* Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France.

(A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.
Ordnance, *see* Cannon; Carriages.
(A) Phosphate rock, namely:—Apatites; Phosphates of lime and alumina.
Pistols, *see* Firearms.
Pollard, *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.
(A) Potash, muriate, sulphate, and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances.
(A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate.
(B) Potassium permanganate.
(A) Potatoes.
(A) Poultry.
Preserves, *see* Fruit, &c.
(A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts
(A) Quinine sulphate.
(A) Raisins (except Californian seeded raisins).
Rice meal (or bran) and dust, *see* Offals of Corn.
(A) Rice and rice flour.
Rifles, *see* Firearms.
Russian rouble notes, *see* Notes.
(A) Rye, rye flour and meal.
Salmon, tinned, *see* Fish.
(A) Sausages, except tinned and pork sausages.
Screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
Seeds, *see* Cereals mentioned by name.
(A) Semolina.
Sharps, *see* Offals of Corn.
Sheep, *see* Animals.
(A) Silver bullion, specie and British coin.
Skins, *see* Calfskins; Hides.
Spirits, *see* Whisky.
(A) Sugar, cane and beet, *see also* Confectionery
(A) Sultanas.
(A) Superphosphates.
(A) Tea other than green tea.
(B) Torpedoes and other component parts.
(B) Torpedo tubes.
Vegetables, *see* Onions; Potatoes.
Venison, *see* Game.
(A) Vessels of 15 tons gross and over.
(A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal.
(A) Whisky.
Wool and Woollen Goods:—
(A) Wool tops and mixtures thereof.
(A) Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.
Yarns, *see* Wool.

List C.

List C comprises all goods not included in List A or B.

Goods on List C may be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

Open General Licence for Samples.

An open general licence has been issued which permits the free export of all *bonâ fide* samples of prohibited goods to all destinations with which trade is now permitted. Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, *i.e.*, for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Export Licence Department, but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are *bonâ fide* samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

This notice only applies to samples of goods which require licences for export to the particular destination concerned.

In addition, the consent of the Export Licence Department is not required for the sale of samples which, though within this scheme at the actual time they were exported, could be exported outside the scheme at the actual time of the proposed sale.

Open General Licence for Coal Exports.

An Open General Licence has been issued, with effect from Thursday, 1st January, 1920, permitting the export of coal, coke and manufactured fuel to all destinations abroad except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria, subject always to the approval, previously obtained, of the Controller of Coal Mines or his duly authorised representative, and subject to shipment being made in a vessel approved by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise or their Officers.

The Customs Authorities will require pre-entry to be made in all cases; and at ports where there is a duly authorised local representative of the Controller of Coal Mines (*see* list below), the approval referred to above will be signified by his endorsement on the pre-entry form, which must be presented to him for the purpose before shipment.

Where shipment is proposed to be made from a port not included in the list given below, it will be necessary for application for the Controller's approval to be made to the Export Branch of the Coal Mines Department in London. Shipments from all ports in the United Kingdom to the destinations excluded from the purview of the general licence must still be covered by an export licence from the Coal Mines Department.

The following are the ports shipments from which will be covered by the local representative's endorsement on pre-entry:—

District.	Controller's Representative.
All Scottish ports	Mr. W. D. Fuller, 4, Dunlop Street, Glasgow.
From Amble to Middlesbrough inclusive.	Mr. W. R. Fisher, Guildhall Chambers, Quayside, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Humber ports (Hull to Grimsby inclusive).	Mr. A. D. Upton 120, Alfred Gelder Street, Hull.
Mersey ports	Mr. J. Melrandi, Dock Board Offices, Liverpool.
From Burry Port to Newport inclusive.	Mr. L. R.Lewis, Cymrie Buildings, Cardiff.

Open General Licence for the Export of Industrial Explosives, Smooth-bore Guns, and Munitions for use therewith.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of industrial explosives, smooth-bore guns, and munitions for use therewith, to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without applications for specific licences to the Export Licence Department:—

British Possessions and Protectorates (*see* note below).
French Possessions and Protectorates (*see* note below).
United States of America.
South America.
Japan and Korea.
Asiatic Russia.
France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Serbia, Roumania, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, and Iceland.

In accordance with Article 6, Chapter 2, of the "Arms Convention," all destinations in the prohibited areas set out in Article 6 are excepted from this Open General Licence and will still require a specific export licence for all arms and ammunition.

Open General Licence for the Export of Aircraft, &c.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of the undermentioned goods to all destinations except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. Applications are no longer to be made to the Export Licence Department in respect of the export of these goods to countries other than those mentioned:—"Aeroplane engines and their component parts. Aircraft, other than balloons of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft."

Open General Licence for the Export of Parcels containing Miscellaneous Foodstuffs.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export by parcel post of parcels containing one or more varieties of foodstuffs (for the personal use of the addressee and *not* for trading purposes) to all destinations with which trading is allowed, provided that any such parcel may not contain more than two pounds of sugar or more than one pound of butter. Applications need, therefore, no longer be submitted to the Import and Export Licensing Section in respect of the export of such parcels by parcel post.

Transhipment in the United Kingdom.

The provisional approval of the Import and Export Section, Board of Trade, should be obtained before the following goods are brought to this country for transhipment:—

Bacon, ham and lard of all kinds.
Butter and cheese.
Cereals on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.
Animal feeding stuffs on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.
Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

It is not now necessary to make application to the Collector of Customs at the transhipment ports on Form S. 90 for the transhipment of any goods except those specified in the following list:—

Foodstuffs for animal or human consumption which are on Section "A" or "B" of the list of prohibited exports (including tea and cocoa).
Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.
Synthetic dyestuffs.
Ergot.
Quinine sulphate.
Caustic potash.
Potassium carbonate.
Wool-tops and mixtures thereof.
Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.

APPENDIX III.

RELIEF FROM LIABILITY UNDER CONTRACTS AFFECTED BY CONTROL OF WAR MATERIAL SUPPLIES.

[This part of the manual comprises section 1 (2) of the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) (No. 2) Act, 1915, reproduced as amended and sections 1, 3, 9 of the Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1917.]

1. *Powers of Court to Suspend or Annul any such Contracts*, p. 157.
2. *Relief from Liability when fulfilment of Contract interfered with by action of Government Department*, p. 158.
3. *Relief from Disqualificaton for Membership of House of Commons as regards certain Contracts*, p. 159.

1. Powers of Court to Suspend or Annul any such Contracts.

SECTION 1 OF THE COURTS (EMERGENCY POWERS) ACT, 1917 (7 & 8 GEO. 5, c. 25).(a)

1.—(1) Where, upon an application by any party to a contract for the construction of any building or work or for the supply of any materials for any building or work entered into before the fourth day of August, nineteen hundred and fourteen,(b) the court is satisfied that, owing to the prevention or restriction of, or the delay in, the supply or delivery of materials, or the diversion or insufficiency of labour, occasioned by the present war, the contract cannot be enforced according to its terms without serious hardship, the court may, after considering all the circumstances of the case and the position of all the parties to the contract and any offer which may have been made by any party for a variation of the contract, suspend or annul the contract or stay any proceedings for the enforcement of the contract or any term thereof or any rights arising thereunder on such conditions (if any) as the court may think fit.

For the purpose of this subsection where an offer made before the fourth day of August nineteen hundred and fourteen was binding on a contracting party if accepted within a specified period expiring after that date and was so accepted after that date, the contract shall be deemed to have been entered into before that date.

(2) Where, upon an application by any party to any contract whatsoever, the court is satisfied that, owing to any

(a) The Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1919 (9 & 10 Geo. 5, c. 64) extends, amends, and prolongs the duration of this section.

(b) Aug. 4, 1914, *i.e.* the date when Great Britain declared War.

restriction or direction imposed or given by or in pursuance of any enactment relating to the defence of the realm or any regulation made thereunder, or owing to the acquisition or user by or on behalf of the Crown for the purposes of the present war of any ship or other property, any term of the contract cannot be enforced without serious hardship, the court may, after considering the circumstances of the case and the position of the parties to the contract and any offer which may have been made by any party for the variation of the contract, suspend or annul the contract or stay any proceedings for the enforcement of the contract or any term thereof or any rights arising thereunder on such conditions (if any) as the court may think fit.

This subsection shall apply to any obligation relating to the supply of water, heat, light, traction or power arising under any Act of Parliament, or order having the force of an Act of Parliament, in like manner as it applies to a contract, except that it shall not be lawful for the court to annul any such obligation.

4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 78. (3) This section shall be construed as one with the Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914.

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2. Relief from Liability when fulfilment of Contract interfered with by action of Government Department.

1. *Interference with any Contract by certain Departments*, p. 158.

2. *Interference with Contract other than of Tenancy by any Department*, p. 159.

(1.) Interference with any Contract by certain Departments.

SECTION 1 (2) OF THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM (AMENDMENT) (No. 2) ACT, 1915 (5 GEO. 5, C. 37), REPRODUCED AS AMENDED BY ARTICLE 3 OF THE MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS ORDER, 1915, AND BY THE FOOD CONTROLLER (CONCURRENT POWERS) ORDER, 1917.

It is hereby declared that where the fulfilment by any person of any contract is interfered with by the necessity on the part of himself or any other person of complying with any requirement, regulation, or restriction of the Admiralty or the Army Council or the Minister of Munitions or the Food Controller(a) under the

(a) AMENDMENTS MADE IN SUB-SECTION 1 (2).—The sub section as enacted by Parliament specified only the Admiralty or the Army Council.

Art. 3 of the Ministry of Munitions Order, 1915 (printed as St. R. & O., 1915, No. 580, and also p. 326 of Supplement No. 4 to the "Manual of Emergency Legislation"), provides that the sub-section for the purpose of giving the Minister of Munitions concurrent powers under the sub-section shall be read as if in addition to the Admiralty or Army Council the Minister of Munitions were also specified.

The Food Controller (Concurrent Powers) Order, 1917 (printed as St. R. & O., 1917, No. 124, and also p. 18 of the May, 1917 Edition of the Food Supply Manual), provides that for the purpose of giving the Food Controller concurrent powers under the sub-section, that sub-section shall be read as if the Food Controller were specified therein in addition to the Admiralty or Army Council.

Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, or this Act, or any regulations made thereunder, that necessity is a good defence to any action or proceedings taken against that person in respect of the non-fulfilment of the contract so far as it is due to that interference.

(2.) Interference with Contract other than of Tenancy by any Department.

SECTION 3 OF THE COURTS (EMERGENCY POWERS) ACT, 1917 (7 & 8 GEO. 5, c. 25).

Relief from liability when fulfilment of contract interfered with by action of Government department.

3. Where, before or after the passing of this Act, the non-fulfilment of any contract (not being a contract of tenancy) was or is due to the compliance on the part of any person with any requirement, regulation, order, or restriction of any Government department or of a competent naval or military authority(**a**) made, issued, given or imposed for purposes connected with the present war, or with any direction or advice issued or given by any Government department with the object of preventing transactions which, in the opinion of the department, would or might be contrary to national interests in connection with the present war, proof of that fact shall be a good defence to any action or proceeding in respect of the non-fulfilment of the contract. A certificate by the appropriate Government department shall be sufficient evidence that such direction or advice was issued or given and with such object as aforesaid.

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3. Relief from Disqualification for Membership of House of Commons as regards certain Contracts.

SECTION 9 OF THE COURTS (EMERGENCY POWERS) ACT, 1917 (7 & 8 GEO. 5, c. 25).

Relief from disqualification for membership of House of Commons in certain cases. 22 Geo. 3. c. 45. 41 Geo. 3. c. 52.

9.—(1) Whereas by reason of the emergencies of the present war members of the Commons House of Parliament have sometimes been, or may hereafter be, required to supply property to, or to permit the use thereof by, a Government department for purposes connected with the present war, it is hereby declared that none of the provisions of the House of Commons (Disqualification) Act, 1782, or of the House of Commons (Disqualifications) Act, 1801, shall be construed so as to extend to a contract or agreement entered into during the present war as to the price or compensation to be paid for any property so requisitioned or taken or as to any other terms on which any property so requisitioned or taken is to be handed over or supplied.

(2) This section shall not affect any legal proceedings instituted before the twenty-first day of February, nineteen hundred and seventeen.

(**a**) COMPETENT NAVAL OR MILITARY AUTHORITY.—For definition *see* footnote (**a**) p 14.

APPENDIX IV.

PROOF AND CONSTRUCTION OF WAR MATERIAL SUPPLIES ORDERS AND OF THE ENABLING REGULATIONS.

1. *Proof of Regulations, War Material Supplies Orders and Documents*, p. 160.

2. *Construction of Regulations and War Material Supplies Orders*, p. 162.

1. Proof of Regulations, Orders and Documents.

The Documentary Evidence Acts, so far as relating to proof of War Material Supplies Orders.

EXTRACTS FROM SS. 2, 5 AND SCH. OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE ACT, 1868 (31 & 32 VICT., C. 37), AS AMENDED BY THE DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE ACT, 1882 (45 & 46 VICT., C. 9) AND APPLIED BY THE ENACTMENTS MENTIONED IN THE 1ST COLUMN OF THE SCHEDULE AS HERE PRINTED.

[Only that portion of these Acts which relates to the alternative modes of proving the Orders and Rules of which the text is comprised or to which references are made in this Manual is here printed and is so printed in the form which it appears now to assume.]

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2. *Primâ facie* evidence of any proclamation order or regulation issued . . . by His Majesty, or by the Privy Council . . . also of any . . . order or regulation(**a**) issued . . . by or under the authority of any such department of the Government or officer as is mentioned in the first column of the schedule hereto, may be given in all courts of justice, and in all legal proceedings whatsoever, in all or any of the modes hereinafter mentioned; that is to say:

(1) By the production of a copy of the Gazette(**b**) purporting to contain such proclamation order or regulation.

(2) By the production of a copy of such proclamation, order or regulation, purporting to be printed under the authority of His Majesty's Stationery Office. . . .

(3) By the production, in the case of any proclamation order or regulation issued by His Majesty or by the Privy Council . . . of a copy or extract purporting to

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(**a**) DOCUMENTS OTHER THAN ORDERS OR REGULATIONS.—In the case of each Department marked "(a)" in the Schedule the enactments mentioned in the first column provide that the word "Regulations" in the Documentary Evidence Acts includes any documents issued by the Department.

(**b**) UNNECESSARY GAZETTING.—One of the objects of the Rules Publication Act, 1893, was to avoid duplicate printing and unnecessary gazetting (*see* s. 3 (3) thereof), and accordingly none of the Orders of the Food Controller has been gazetted

be certified to be true by the clerk of the Privy Council, or by any one of the lords or others of the Privy Council . . . and, in the case of any . . . order or regulation(a) issued by or under the authority of any of the said departments or officers, by the production of a copy or extract purporting to be certified to be true by the person or persons specified in the second column of the said schedule in connection with such department or officer.

Any copy or extract made in pursuance of this last provision may be in print or in writing, or partly in print and partly in writing.

No proof shall be required of the handwriting or official position of any person certifying, in pursuance of this Act, to the truth of any copy of or extract from any proclamation order or regulation.(a)

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5. . . . "Gazette" shall include the London Gazette, the Edinburgh Gazette, and the Dublin Gazette, or any of such Gazettes.

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Schedule.

Column 1. Name of Department or Officer.	Column 2. Names of Certifying Officers.
The Admiralty.	Any of the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral or either of the Secretaries to the said Commissioners.
The Army Council. [Evidence (Amdt.) Act, 1915, 5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 94, s. 5.]	Two members of the Army Council, or the Secretary to the Army Council, or any person authorised by the Army Council to act on their behalf.
(a) The Minister of Munitions. [Munitions of War Act, 1915, 5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 54, s. 18.]	The Minister of Munitions or a Secretary in the Ministry or any person authorised by the Minister to act on his behalf.
The Board of Trade.	Any member of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, or any Secretary or Assistant Secretary of the said Committee.

(a) DOCUMENTS OTHER THAN ORDERS OR REGULATIONS.—In the case of the Ministry of Munitions the enactments mentioned in the first column provide that the word "Regulations" in the Documentary Evidence Acts includes any documents issued by the department.

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2. Construction of Regulations and Orders.

Application of Interpretation Act to D.R. Regs. and Orders thereunder.

63. * * * * * * *

The Interpretation Act, 1889, applies for the purpose of the interpretation of these regulations and of orders and rules made thereunder, in like manner as it applies for the purpose of the interpretation of an Act of Parliament and as if these regulations were an Act of Parliament.(a)

Printing and construction of D.R. Regs. as amended.

64. Where by any Order in Council for the time being in force, any regulations or words are directed to be added to or omitted from these regulations, or to be substituted for any other regulations or words in these regulations, then copies of these regulations printed under the authority of His Majesty's Stationery Office after such direction takes effect may be printed with the regulations or words added or omitted or substituted for other regulations or words as such direction requires, and with the regulations and paragraphs thereof numbered in accordance with such direction; and these regulations shall be construed as if they had, at the time at which such direction takes effect, been made with such addition, omission, or substitution.

64A. Where by any order made under these regulations by any Government Department or authority and for the time being in force, any clauses or words are directed to be added to or omitted from a previous order so made by the same Government Department or authority, or to be substituted for any other clauses or words in such a previous order, then copies of that previous order printed under the authority of His Majesty's Stationery Office after such direction takes effect may be printed with the clauses or words so added, omitted or substituted, and the clauses and paragraphs thereof numbered in accordance with such direction, and that previous order shall be construed as if it had, at the time at which such direction takes effect, or at such other time as may be directed by the amending order, been made with such addition, omission, or substitution.

(a) CONSTRUCTION OF REGULATIONS AND OF ORDERS THEREUNDER.—The effect of Reg. 63 would appear to be that :—

(1) In the **Regulations themselves** all expressions defined by the Interpretation Act (52 & 53 Vict. c. 63), though not occurring in the Defence of the Realm Acts have the respective meanings so given to them and all the rules of construction laid down by that Act for the construction of Acts of Parliament apply to the construction of the Regulations :

(2) In an **Order under the Regulations** expressions occurring both in the Order and in the empowering Regulations have the same meaning as they have in the empowering Regulations (*see* s. 31 of the Interpretation Act) ;

(3) But both as regards the **Regulations** and the **Orders thereunder** such interpretation is excluded by anything in the Regulations or Order importing " a contrary intention." (*See* the provision to this effect which occurs throughout the Interpretation Act.)